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OF
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THE HERACLEIDAE OF EURIPIDES

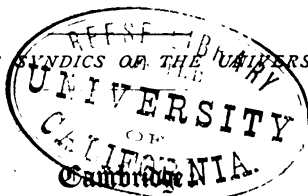
*WITH INTRODUCTION, ANALYSIS, CRITICAL AND
EXPLANATORY NOTES,*

BY

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TO MY FATHER.

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PREFACE

THE text and numbering of this edition is, with one or two trifling alterations in punctuation, that of Dindorf, in the *Poetae Scenici* (the stereotyped edition of 1865). The editions to which most reference has been made are those of Elmsley¹, Pflugk, Bothe and Mr Paley. Indebtedness to the three first has in most cases of importance, and to the last, it is believed, in all cases, been acknowledged.

The Critical Commentary does not profess to do more than notice and put into handy shape such of the more important or more instructive variations of text, as the more advanced student should generally be acquainted with. For further details the full critical commentary of Pflugk can be consulted; for an account of the older editions, the Preface of Elmsley; and for an account of the MSS., Pflugk, Prooemium *ad finem*. The readings of the Aldine edition or of the MSS. are for brevity referred to as "orig."

The Explanatory Notes, it is hoped, will be found sufficiently comprehensive for the more advanced students: but the aim has also been to leave unnoticed no point²

¹ The minute and yet extensive learning of Elmsley is marvellous. In such labours is the foundation of all our knowledge. But for a loftily contemptuous estimate of them, it amuses one to refer to the late Lord Lytton's *Pelham*, chapter LXIII, towards the end of the

second paragraph.

² For beginners this play is well adapted. The dialogue is simple, idiomatic, and spirited; the choruses are fine and not complicated; the difficult passages are but few; and the theme is noble.

which would be likely to present difficulties to those in an earlier stage¹.

Of the parallel passages referred to in the notes, the more important have, to save trouble, been quoted at length; the numbering of the lines being in all cases that of the "Poetae Scenici." But the careful reader will of course work with this volume, as well as grammar and lexicon, by his side.

Passages have only been translated where it seemed that the point to be brought out could be most simply explained by translation. In other cases the student has been left to do his own work.

The chorus-metres, since the few peculiarities in them have been noticed in the accessible edition of Mr Paley, have been left without comment. A full scheme or map of each is given in Pflugk.

To Mr A. W. W. Dale, Fellow and Classical Lecturer of Trinity Hall, I am much indebted for careful revision of the notes, both in MS. and in proof, and for the references to Madvig and Goodwin. The Explanatory Notes on lines 120 and 384 are his; as also those on lines 186, 213, 232, 330, 336, 409, 439, 466, 479; and portions of a dozen others.

E. A. B.

TRINITY HALL,
March, 1881.

¹ These should be taught to notice the reason for and construction of every indirect mood, participle, preposition, and *μή*: prepositions, whether apart or in composition; participles, whether concessive, as in 733, 814, 999; causal, as in 757; or forming dis-

guised protases of conditional sentences, as in 732. It is also excellent practice, with or without the book, to analyse and to paraphrase the dialogue; and thus to bring out the points of those complex retorts and hinted arguments which abound in a Greek Tragedy.

INTRODUCTION

The *Heracleidae* of Euripides differs from most Greek tragedies in the fact that its subject¹, though drawn from the usual cycle and period of dramatic legend, is treated with a direct eye to contemporary events. The subject is national,

In this it resembles the *Persae*² of Aeschylus. The *Persae* is, indeed, a finer play, since it was written in more stirring times, when a momentous crisis had united in a common aim the states of Hellas, and roused to finer consciousness the patriotism of Athens. But again, by the war with Sparta, had been evoked an enthusiasm of nationality, more limited but no less strong. To this emotion, utterance was given by the *Heracleidae*, which, written in the tension of strife, abounds with allusions, encouragements and appeals to the love of country and the championship of the weak³. Conspicuous amongst these is the following:

αἰὶ ποθ' ἦδε γαῖα τοῖς ἀμηχάνοις
σὺν τῷ δικαίῳ βούλεται προσωφελεῖν: (329)

a couplet which gives noble and epigrammatic expression to a

¹ Mr Paley, judging (*a*) from the shortness of the play, (*b*) from the fewness and brevity of its choruses, thinks that the *Heracleidae*, like the *Alcestis* and probably also the *Rhesus*, was the fourth in a tetralogy; thus filling the place of the usual Satyric drama, such as the *Cyclops*. These plays he calls *Pro-Satyric*. His view seems to be supported by the quasi-comic

touches in the scene where old Iolaus arms for battle: though possibly their effect was intended to be entirely pathetic.

² For similar plots Mr Paley refers to Aesch. *Suppl.*, Eur. *Suppl.*, and Soph. *Oed. Col.*

³ Compare lines 62, 304—306, 957, and especially 284—288, and 352.

principle of action which our own country has boasted to be her traditional aim.

Scene as well as subject must have kindled the ardour of the audience: since Marathon, where Athens, as the champion of Hellas, had turned the tide of barbarism, is pictured as destined to be threatened, and in fact was at that moment threatened, by those whose fathers had been saved by Athens.

Besides the patriotic nature of subject and of scene, prominence is given to three national characteristics on which the Athenians specially plumed themselves: Piety to the gods, Patronage of the miserable, and Pride in noble blood. Athens, as a Democracy, proud of the universal suffrage of her citizens, justifies and founds that pride on her faith in their nobility of manners and of hereditary instinct.

Thus the subject, the prevalent underlying idea, and as it were the hero of the drama, is Athens, in her attitude or character of free champion of the oppressed. It is true that at different times our sympathies are concentrated now on the troubles of Demophon as a constitutional ruler, now on the heroic self-sacrifice of Macaria, now on the equally heroic bearing of the doomed Eurystheus; and that Iolaus, who is the most prominent and continuous actor, is in a sense the hero. But the characters in the plot are meant to excite in themselves and in their time an interest wholly secondary to that aroused by the suggested parallel with contemporary events.

The disjointed nature of the Plot¹ has been much complained of. It has been asserted that the interest ceases when the climax is reached, when the sacrifice of Macaria secures the victory of Athens; and that the rest is detail, foreseen already, and wearisome. To this complaint the following should be sufficient answers: that to the then Athenian audience the details of the consequent Athenian victory, culminating in the Pro-Athenian Prophecy of

¹ An epitome of the Plot will be found at the end of the text.

Eurystheus, was a most exciting consummation: and that to create this excitement, and not to invent a technically correct plot, was probably the main intention of the author.

If it may be again objected, that the story, as a whole, thus constituted, is not a true tragedy: there can at least be no doubt of the artistic correctness of the several themes: or that the plight and deliverance of the Heracleidae, the self-sacrifice of Macaria, and the fearless death of Eurystheus, are each of them worthy subjects of tragedy: while the references to the existing life-struggle of Athens lend as it were continuity to the whole, and wrap it all in a tragic atmosphere. This conclusion will be confirmed by careful collation of the plot, taken both in sections and in its entirety, with the canons laid down in Aristotle's definition of Poetry (*Poetics*, c. 6):—*ἔστιν οὖν τραγῳδία μίμησις πράξεως σπουδαίας καὶ τελείας, μέγεθος ἐχούσης· ἡδυσμένῳ λόγῳ, χωρὶς ἐκάστου τῶν εἰδῶν ἐν τοῖς μορίοις, δρώντων, καὶ οὐ δι' ἀπαγγελίας, δι' ἐλέου καὶ φόβου περαίνουσα τὴν τῶν τοιούτων παθημάτων κάθαρσιν.* "Tragedy, then, is an imitation of an action that is important, entire, and of a proper magnitude; by language embellished and rendered pleasurable, but by different means in different parts; in the way, not of narration, but of action; effecting, through pity and terror, the correction and refinement of such passions."

Is the play a legitimate Tragedy?

As minor points it may be noticed (I) that the proverbial Athenian delight in minute argument and litigation is gratified throughout the play. (1) By the dispute of Iolaus and Demophon with the herald; (2) by the perplexed debate which Demophon holds with himself how he may reconcile his championship of the refugees with a constitutional policy; (3) by the enforced admiration of the noble death of the enemy Eurystheus, and the excellent case which he is made to establish for himself.

Litigation in the play,

And again (II) that two principles of International Law seem so clearly alluded to that we may fairly assume them to have existed, at least as tacit customs, in the time of Euripides. (1) The Argive claim to

and International Law.

the persons of the *Heracleidae* is (line 139) grounded on a presumed practice of the extradition of political criminals. (2) The Athenians are made to state, as an exceptional fact (line 966), which they take credit for, that they kill only in fair fight, and do not put to death their prisoners of war.

A summary of the Plot will be found at the end of the text : and the probable date of the production of the play will be gathered from the second and third paragraphs of the summary of the Prooemium of Pflugk which here follows.

Summary of Parts of Pflugk's Prooemium.

It has been said that the *Heracleidae* is bad both in plot and in treatment. This statement is unfair. A great Justification of the plot, author may infringe the variable, though not the fundamental, laws of tragedy. He may set a precedent which need not be followed. He may write, that is, for once, and if the times demand it, "ad captandam auram popularem, et temporis causa." Such work we should consider "quasi spectemus fabulam, non quasi legamus." The design of the plot, its national and temporary character, was deliberate. The momentousness of the crisis justifies that design.

Boeckh, from lines 284 sq. (cf. also 353 sq., and 759 sq.), conjectures the *Heracleidae* to have been written Ol. 90. 3, B.C. 418¹, "quum rupto foedere Argivi pacem cum Laconibus ferrent, Atheniensibus autem bellum inferrent." Cf. Thuc. v. 76 sq. In the following year, the popular party was restored at Argos, and peace again made between Argos and Athens. Cf. Thuc. v. 82².

¹ This is the date to which Mr Paley leans. Argos, he thinks, is attacked for entering into a treaty with Sparta; while Sparta is reminded that Athens had protected from Argos the ancestors of the

Spartan kings.

² Cf. Thirlwall's *History of Greece*, c. XXIV. pp. 345, 352—5 (Cabinet Encyclopaedia edition); and Grote, c. LVI. pp. 362—370 (edition of 1870).

But Boeckh, in regarding the play to refer to an outbreak of hostilities with Argos, relies on individual passages. Taken as a whole, the play points to enmity not so much against Argos as against *Sparta*. Against Argos it was momentary; against *Sparta*, deep and long. (1) The Spartans had notoriously broken their pledges, instance Plataeae. (2) From line 377 it would seem that peace had been broken, and that the Athenians wished to seem driven to war against their will. (3) The inroads of *Sparta* are alluded to in line 1034. It is probable that Euripides wished to protest against a threatened violation of the tetrapolis. (4) The mention of *Sparta* by name is in line 742 forcibly dragged in. The frequent mention of Argos as an enemy was a necessity of the plot: but the audience would take the allusions as referring to *Sparta*, whom they hated most and longest. The date, then, judging from (2)¹, is probably neither earlier than Ol. 87. $\frac{2}{3}$, B.C. 431, O¹, nor much later than Ol. 88. 2, B.C. 427.

At any rate, the regularity of the metre proves it to be one of the earlier plays of Euripides. Cf. note on line 211.

[Pflugk, in the course of his Prooemium, amongst other subjects, further observes: (1) The Athenians thoroughly believed the legend that the *Heracleidae* had been saved by them. Cf. the Decree in *Dem. de Cor.* § 186; and references in *Pfl. Pr.* p. 9. The Peloponnesians in their annual inroads abstained from places at which the *Heracleidae* were said to have found refuge. Cf. *Diod. Sic.* XII. 45. (2) To illustrate the Athenian passion for oracles during the war, Pflugk refers to *Ar. Equites* 797, 965, 1002; and *Thuc.* II. 54. See also *Ar. Aves*

¹ B.C. 431. The date of the commencement of the Peloponnesian war. Cf. Thirlwall, end of c. XIX. and beginning of c. XX.; Grote, c. XLVIII.—We know that the *Medea*, the oldest surviving tragedy of Euripides (with the exception of the *Rhesus*), was written B.C. 432. The subsequent plays were therefore written during the war which broke out B.C.

431. The date of the *Heracleidae* can therefore be assigned to either about B.C. 430, or to B.C. 418: to the former date, if the allusions in the play are taken as referring to the outbreak of the war with *Sparta*; to the latter, if it is thought that the poet's object was to protest against the treaty of B.C. 418 between *Sparta* and *Argos*.

passim. To gratify this passion, Euripides has here invented the oracle which he puts into the mouth of Eurystheus: whom, in the teeth of the tradition, he saves from dying at the hands of Iolaus. (3) Pflugk defends the *Heracleidae* against the promiscuous abuse of Schlegel (*de art. dram.* Vol. I. p. 260). (4) He combats the opinion of Hermann, who argued (see Pfl. Pro. p. 11) that a portion of the *Heracleidae*, supposed to have contained the lamentations and other sequel on the death of Macaria, had been omitted. These would have been foreign to the purpose of the play, which is (a) to display the *pietas* of Athens, (b) to prophesy her success. (Ar. *Eq.* 214, which is said by the Scholiast *in loc.* to be taken from Eur. *Heracl.*, was probably quoted from a similar play, the lost *Iolaus* of Sophocles.)]

Note on the Dramatis Personae.

- I. Protagonistes = first Iolaos, then Eurystheus.
- II. Deuteragonistes = first Demophon, then Alcmena.
- III. Tritagonistes = (in order) Copreus, Macaria, Attendant, and Herald.
- IV. *κωφὰ πρόσωπα*, Acamas, who accompanies Demophon; and the remaining children of Heracles.

The story is, as usually, represented as occurring in one day and at one place (Marathon): and, to preserve this dramatic necessity, the interval necessary for the absence of Demophon is hurried over. He departs at 352 to make the military preparations which, on his return in 389, he announces as completed.

ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΔΑΙ.

ΤΑ ΤΟΥ ΔΡΑΜΑΤΟΣ ΠΡΟΣΩΠΑ

ΙΟΛΛΟΣ.

ΚΟΠΡΕΤΣ.

ΧΟΡΟΣ.

ΑΠΟΔΔΩΝ.

ΜΑΚΑΡΙΑ.

ΘΕΡΑΠΩΝ.

ΑΛΚΜΗΝΗ.

ΑΓΓΕΛΟΣ.

ΕΤΡΕΣΘΕΤΣ.

ΥΠΟΘΕΣΙΣ.

Ἴόλαος υἱὸς μὲν ἦν Ἰφικλέους, ἀδελφιδοῦς δὲ Ἡρακλέους· ἐν νεότητι δ' ἐκείνῳ συστρατευσάμενος ἐν γήρῃ τοῖς ἐξ ἐκείνου βοηθὸς εὖνους παρέστη. τῶν γὰρ παίδων ἐξ ἀπάσης ἐλαυνομένων γῆς ὑπ' Εὐρυσθέως, ἔχων αὐτοὺς ἦλθεν εἰς Ἀθήνας, κακεῖ προσφυγὼν τοῖς θεοῖς ἔσχε τὴν ἀσφάλειαν, Δημοφῶντος τῆς πόλεως κρατοῦντος. Κοπρέως δὲ τοῦ Εὐρυσθέως κήρυκος ἀποσπᾶν θέλοντος τοὺς ἱκέτας, ἐκώλυσεν αὐτόν. ὁ δὲ ἀπῆλθε, πόλεμον ἀπειλήσας προσδέχεσθαι. Δημοφῶν δὲ τούτου μὲν ὠλιγώρει· χρησμῶν δὲ αὐτῷ νικηφόρων γενηθέντων, ἐὰν Δήμητρι τὴν εὐγενεστάτην παρθένων σφάξῃ, τοῖς λόγοις βαρέως ἔσχεν· οὔτε γὰρ ἰδίαν οὔτε τῶν πολιτῶν τινος θυγατέρα χάριν τῶν ἱκετῶν ἀποκτεῖναι δίκαιον ἡγήετο. τὴν μαντείαν δὲ προγνοῦσα μία τῶν Ἡρακλέους παίδων, Μακαρία, τὸν θάνατον ἐκουσίως ὑπέστη. ταύτην μὲν οὖν εὐγενῶς ἀποθανοῦσαν ἐτίμησαν· αὐτοὶ δὲ τοὺς πολεμίους ἐπιγνόντες παρόντας, εἰς τὴν μάχην ὤρμησαν.



ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΔΑΙ.

ΙΟΛΑΟΣ.

Πάλαι ποτ' ἐστὶ τοῦτ' ἐμοὶ δεδογμένον,
ὁ μὲν δίκαιος τοῖς πέλας πέφυκ' ἀνὴρ,
ὁ δ' ἐς τὸ κέρδος λῆμ' ἔχων ἀνειμένον
πόλει τ' ἄχρηστος καὶ συναλλάσσειν βαρὺς,
αὐτῷ δ' ἄριστος· οἶδα δ' οὐ λόγῳ μαθῶν. 5
ἐγὼ γὰρ αἰδοῖ καὶ τὸ συγγενὲς σέβων,
ἐξὸν κατ' Ἄργος ἡσύχως ναίειν, πόνων
πλείστων μετέσχον εἰς ἀνὴρ Ἡρακλῆει,
ὅτ' ἦν μεθ' ἡμῶν· νῦν δ' ἐπεὶ κατ' οὐρανὸν
ναίει, τὰ κείνου τέκν' ἔχων ὑπὸ πτεροῖς 10
σώζω τάδ', αὐτὸς δεόμενος σωτηρίας.
ἐπεὶ γὰρ αὐτῶν γῆς ἀπηλλάχθη πατὴρ,
πρῶτον μὲν ἡμᾶς ἤθελ' Εὐρύσθευς κτανεῖν·
ἀλλ' ἐξέδραμεν. καὶ πόλις μὲν οἴχεται,
ψυχὴ δ' ἐσώθη. φεύγομεν δ' ἀλώμενοι, 15
ἄλλην ἀπ' ἄλλης ἐξορίζοντες πόλιν.
πρὸς τοῖς γὰρ ἄλλοις καὶ τόδ' Εὐρύσθευς κακοῖς
ὑβρισμ' ἐς ἡμᾶς ἤξιωσεν ὑβρίσαι·
πέμπων ὅπου γῆς πυνθάνοιθ' ἰδρυμένους
κήρυκας ἐξαιτεῖ τε κάξειργει χθονὸς, 20
πόλιν προτείνων Ἄργος, οὐ σμικρὰν φίλην
ἐχθράν τε θέσθαι, χαυτὸν εὐτυχοῦνθ' ἅμα.

οἱ δ', ἀσθενῇ μὲν τὰπ' ἐμοῦ δεδορκότες,
 σμικροὺς δὲ τούσδε καὶ πατρός τητωμένους,
 τοὺς κρείσσονας σέβοντες ἐξείργουσι γῆς. 25
 ἐγὼ δὲ σὺν φεύγουσι συμφεύγω τέκνοις,
 καὶ σὺν κακῶς ἡράσσουσι συμπράσσω κακῶς,
 ὀκνῶν προδοῦναι, μή τις ᾧδ' εἴπη βροτῶν
 "Ἴδεσθ', ἐπειδὴ παισὶν οὐκ ἔστιν πατὴρ,
 Ἰόλαος οὐκ ἦμυνε συγγενὴς γεγώς." 30
 πάσης δὲ χώρας Ἑλλάδος τητῶμενοι,
 Μαραθῶνα καὶ σύγκληρον ἐλθόντες χθόνα
 ἱκέται καθεζόμεσθα βώμιοι θεῶν,
 προσωφελῆσαι· πεδία γὰρ τῆσδε χθονὸς
 δισσοὺς κατοικεῖν Θησέως παῖδας λόγος, 35
 κλήρῳ λαχόντας, ἐκ γένους Πανδίωνος,
 τοῖσδ' ἐγγυὺς ὄντας· ὧν ἑκατὶ τέρμονας
 κλεινῶν Ἀθηνῶν τήνδ' ἀφικόμεσθ' ὁδόν.
 δυοῖν γερόντοιον δὲ στρατηγεῖται φυγῇ·
 ἐγὼ μὲν ἀμφὶ τοῖσδε καλχαίνων τέκνοις, 40
 ἡ δ' αὖ τὸ θῆλυ παιδὸς Ἀλκμήνης γένος,
 ἔσωθε ναοῦ τοῦδ' ὑπηγκαλισμένη,
 σῶζει· νέας γὰρ παρθένους αἰδούμεθα
 ὕχλῳ πελάζειν ἀπιβωμιοστατεῖν.
 "Ἄλλος δ' ἀδελφοί θ' οἷσι πρεσβεύει γένος, 45
 ζητοῦσ' ὅπου γῆς πύργον οἰκιοῦμεθα,
 ἦν τῆσδ' ἀπωθώμεσθα πρὸς βίαν χθονός.
 ὦ τέκνα τέκνα, δεῦρο, λαμβάνεσθ' ἐμῶν
 πέπλων· ὁρῶ κήρυκα τόνδ' Εὐρυσθέως
 στείχοντ' ἐφ' ἡμᾶς, οὐ διωκόμεσθ' ὕπο, 50
 πάσης ἀλῆται γῆς ἀπεστερημένοι.
 ὦ μῖσος, εἴθ' ὅλοιο χῶ πέμψας σ' ἀνὴρ,
 ὃς πολλὰ δὴ καὶ τῶνδε γενναῖω πατρὶ

ἐκ τοῦδε ταύτου στόματος ἡγγεϊλας κακά.

ΚΟΠΡΕΤΣ.

ἦ που καθῆσθαι τήνδ' ἔδραν καλὴν δοκεῖς 55
 πόλιν τ' ἀφῆχθαι σύμμαχον, κακῶς φρονῶν
 οὐ γάρ τις ἔστιν ὃς πάροισ' αἰρήσεται
 τὴν σὴν ἀχρεῖον δύναμιν ἀντ' Εὐρυσθέως
 χώρει τί μοχθεῖς ταῦτ' ; ἀνίστασθαι σε χρὴ
 εἰς Ἄργος, οὐ σε λεύσιμος μένει δίκη. 60

ΙΟ. οὐ δῆτ' ἐπεὶ μοι βωμὸς ἀρκέσει θεοῦ
 ἐλευθέρα τε γαῖ', ἐν ᾗ βεβήκαμεν.

ΚΟ. βούλει πόνον μοι τῇδε προσθεῖναι χερσί ;

ΙΟ. οὗτοι βία γέ μ' οὐδὲ τοῦσδ' ἄξεις λαβών.

ΚΟ. γινώσκει σὺ μάντις δ' ἦσθ' ἄρ' οὐ καλὸς τάδε. 65

ΙΟ. οὐκ ἂν γένοιτο τοῦτ' ἐμοῦ ζωντός ποτε.

ΚΟ. ἄπαιρ' ἐγὼ δὲ τοῦσδε, κἂν σὺ μὴ θέλῃς,
 ἄξω, νομίζων οὐπὲρ εἰς' Εὐρυσθέως.

ΙΟ. ὦ τὰς Ἀθήνας δαρὸν οἰκοῦντες χρόνον,
 ἀμύνεθ'· ἰκέται δ' ὄντες ἀγοραίου Διὸς 70
 βιαζόμεσθα, καὶ στέφη μαιίνεται,
 πόλει τ' ὄνειδος καὶ θεῶν ἀτιμία.

ΧΟΡΟΣ.

ἔα ἔα. τίς ἢ βοή βωμοῦ πέλας
 ἔστηκε ; ποίαν συμφορὰν δείξει τάχα ;

ΙΟ. ἴδετε τὸν γέροντ' 75
 ἀμαλὸν ἐπὶ πέδῳ χύμενον· ὦ τάλας.

ΧΟ. πρὸς τοῦ ποτ' ἐν γῇ πτώμα δύστηνον πίτνεις ;
 * * * * *

ΙΟ. ὄδ', ὦ ξένοι, με σοὺς ἀτιμάζων θεοὺς
 ἔλκει βιαίως Ζηνὸς ἐκ προβωμίων.

- ΧΟ. σὺ δ' ἐκ τίνος γῆς, ὦ γέρον, τετράπτολιν 80
 ξύνοικον ἦλθες
 λαόν; ἥ πέραθεν ἀλλῶ πλάτα
 κατέχετ' ἐκλιπόντες Εὐβοῖδ' ἀκτάν;
- ΙΟ. οὐ νησιώτην, ὦ ξένοι, τρίβω βίον,
 ἀλλ' ἐκ Μυκηνηῶν σὴν ἀφίγμεθα χθόνα. 85
- ΧΟ. ὄνομα τί σε, γέρον,
 Μυκηναῖος ὠνόμαζεν λεώς;
- ΙΟ. τὸν Ἡράκλειον ἴστε πού παραστάτην
 Ἰόλαον· οὐ γὰρ σῶμ' ἀκήρυκτον τόδε.
- ΧΟ. οἶδ' εἰσακούσας καὶ πρίν' ἀλλὰ τοῦ ποτ' ἐν 90
 χειρὶ σᾶ κομίζεις κόρους νεοτρεφεῖς, φράσον.
- ΙΟ. Ἡρακλέους οἶδ' εἰσὶ παῖδες, ὦ ξένοι,
 ἰκέται σέθεν τε καὶ πόλεως ἀφιγμένοι.
- ΧΟ. τί χρέος, ἦ λόγων 95
 πόλεος, ἔνεπέ μοι, μερόμενοι τυχεῖν;
- ΙΟ. μήτ' ἐκδοθῆναι μήτε πρὸς βίαν θεῶν
 τῶν σῶν ἀποσπασθέντες εἰς Ἄργος μολεῖν.
- ΚΟ. ἀλλ' οὔτι τοῖς σοῖς δεσπόταις τάδ' ἀρκέσει,
 οἳ σοῦ κρατοῦντες ἐνθάδ' εὐρίσκουσί σε. 100
- ΧΟ. εἰκὸς θεῶν ἰκτῆρας αἰδεῖσθαι, ξένε,
 καὶ μὴ βιαίῳ
 χειρὶ δαιμόνων ἀπολιπεῖν σφ' ἔδη·
 πότνια γὰρ Δίκη τάδ' οὐ πείσεται.
- ΚΟ. ἔκπεμπέ νυν γῆς τούσδε τοὺς Εὐρυσθέως, 105
 κοῦδεν βιαίῳ τῇδε χρήσομαι χερὶ.
- ΧΟ. ἄθεον ἱκεσίαν
 μεθεῖναι πόλει ξένων προστροπάν.
- ΚΟ. καλὸν δέ γ' ἔξω πραγμάτων ἔχειν πόδα,
 εὐβουλίας τυχόντα τῆς ἀμείνουσας. 110
- ΧΟ. οὐκοῦν τυράννῳ τῇσδε γῆς φράσαντά σε

χρῆν ταῦτα τολμᾶν, ἀλλὰ μὴ βία ξένους
θεῶν ἀφέλκειν, γῆν σέβοντ' ἐλευθέραν.

ΚΟ. τίς δ' ἐστὶ χώρας τῆσδε καὶ πόλεως ἀναξ;

ΧΟ. ἐσθλοῦ πατρὸς παῖς Δημοφῶν ὁ Θησέως. 115

ΚΟ. πρὸς τόνδ' ἀγών τις ἄρα τοῦδε τοῦ λόγου 116
μάλιστα' ἂν εἴη· τᾶλλα δ' εἴρηται μάτην.

ΧΟ. καὶ μὴν ὃδ' αὐτὸς ἔρχεται σπουδὴν ἔχων
'Ακάμας τ' ἀδελφὸς, τῶνδ' ἐπήκοοι λόγων.

ΔΗΜΟΦΩΝ.

ἐπείπερ ἔφθης πρέσβυς ὦν νεωτέρους 120
βοηδρομήσας τήνδ' ἐπ' ἐσχάραν Διὸς,
λέξον, τίς ὄχλον τόνδ' ἀθροίζεται τύχη.

ΧΟ. ἰκέται κάθηνται παῖδες οἷδ' Ἑρακλέους,
βωμὸν καταστέψαντες, ὥς ὄρῃς, ἀναξ,
πατρός τε πιστὸς Ἰόλεως παραστάτης. 125

ΔΗ. τί δῆτ' ἰυγμῶν ἦδ' ἐδείτο συμφορά;

ΧΟ. βία νιν οὗτος τῆσδ' ἀπ' ἐσχάρας ἄγειν
ζητῶν βοὴν ἔστησε, καῖσφηλεν γόνυ
γέροντος, ὥστε μ' ἐκβαλεῖν οἴκῳ δάκρυ.

ΔΗ. καὶ μὴν στολὴν γ' Ἑλληνα καὶ ῥυθμὸν πέπλων
ἔχει· τὰ δ' ἔργα βαρβάρου χερὸς τάδε. 131
σὸν δὴ τὸ φράζειν ἐστὶ μὴ μέλλειν τ' ἐμοὶ
ποίας ἀφίξαι δεῦρο γῆς ὄρους λιπών.

ΚΟ. Ἀργεῖός εἰμι· τοῦτο γὰρ θέλεις μαθεῖν.
ἐφ' οἷσι δ' ἦκω καὶ παρ' οὐ λέγειν θέλω. 135
πέμπει Μυκηνῶν δεῦρό μ' Εὐρυσθεὺς ἀναξ,
ἄξοντα τοῦσδε· πολλὰ δ' ἦλθον, ὦ ξένε,
δίκαι' ὁμαρτῇ δρᾶν τε καὶ λέγειν ἔχων.
'Αργεῖός ὦν γὰρ αὐτὸς Ἀργείους ἄγω,
ἐκ τῆς ἐμαντοῦ τοῦσδε δραπέτας ἔχων, 140

νόμοισι τοῖς ἐκείθεν ἐψηφισμένους
θανεῖν· δίκαιοι δ' ἐσμέν οἰκοῦντες πόλιν
αὐτοὶ καθ' αὐτῶν κυρίους κραίνειν δίκας.
πολλῶν δὲ καλλῶν ἐστίας ἀφυγμένων,
ἐν τοῖσιν αὐτοῖς τοισὶδ' ἔσταμεν λόγους, 143
κουνδεῖς ἐτόλμησ' ἴδια προσθέσθαι κακά.
ἀλλ' ἢ τιν' ἐς σὲ μωρίαν ἐσκεμμένοι
δεῦρ' ἦλθον, ἢ κινδυνον ἐξ ἀμηχάνων
ρίπτοντες, εἴτ' οὖν εἴτε μὴ γενήσεται
οὐ γὰρ φρενήρη γ' ὄντα σ' ἐλπίζουσιν 150
μόνον τοσαύτης ἦν ἐπῆλθον Ἑλλάδος
τὰς τῶνδ' ἀβούλους ξυμφορὰς κατοικτιεῖν
φέρ' ἀντίθετες γὰρ, τούσδε τ' ἐς γαῖαν παρεῖς
ἡμᾶς τ' ἐάσας ἐξάγειν, τί κερδανεῖς;
τὰ μὲν παρ' ἡμῶν τοιάδ' ἔστι σοι λαβεῖν 155
Ἄργους τοσήνδε χεῖρα τήν τ' Εὐρύσθέως
ἰσχὺν ἅπασαν τῇδε προσθέσθαι πόλει.
ἦν δ' ἐς λόγους τε καὶ τὰ τῶνδ' οἰκτίσματα
βλέψας πεπανθῆς, ἐς πάλην καθίσταται
δορὸς τὸ πρᾶγμα· μὴ γὰρ ὥς μεθήσομεν 160
δόξης ἀγῶνα τόνδ' ἄτερ χαλυβδικοῦ.
τί δῆτα φήσεις, ποῖα πεδί' ἀφαιρεθεῖς
Τιρυνθίοις θεῖς πόλεμον Ἀργείοις τ' ἔχειν,
ποίοις δ' ἀμύνων συμμάχοις, τίνος δ' ὕπερ
θάψεις νεκροὺς πεσόντας; ἢ κακὸν λόγον 165
κτήσῃ πρὸς ἀστῶν, εἰ γέροντος οὐνεκα
τύμβου, τὸ μηδὲν ὄντος, ὥς εἰπεῖν ἔπος,
παίδων τε τῶνδ' εἰς ἄντλον ἐμβήσῃ πόδα.
ἐρεῖς, τὸ λῶστον, ἐλπίδ' εὐρήσειν μόνον.
καὶ τοῦτο πολλῶ τοῦ παρόντος ἐνδεές 170
κακῶς γὰρ Ἀργείοισιν οἶδ' ὠπλισμένοι

μάχονται' ἂν ἡβήσαντες, εἴ τι τοῦτό σε
 ψυχὴν ἐπαίρει, χοῦν μέσῳ πολλὸς χρόνος,
 ἐν ᾧ διεργασθεῖτ' ἂν. ἀλλ' ἐμοὶ πιθοῦ
 δούς μηδὲν, ἀλλὰ τὰμ' ἐὼν ἄγειν ἐμέ 175
 κτήσαι Μυκῆνας, μηδ', ὅπερ φιλεῖτε δρᾶν,
 πάθης σὺ τοῦτο, τοὺς ἀμείνονας παρὸν
 φίλους ἐλέσθαι, τοὺς κακίονας λάβης.

ΧΟ. τίς ἂν δίκην κρίνειεν ἢ γνοίῃ λόγον,
 πρὶν ἂν παρ' ἀμφοῖν μῦθον ἐκμάθῃ σαφῶς; 180

ΙΟ. ἀναξ, ὑπάρχει μὲν τόδ' ἐν τῇ σῇ χθονί,
 εἰπεῖν ἀκοῦσαι τ' ἐν μέρει πάρεστί μοι,
 κοῦδεις μ' ἀπώσει πρόσθεν, ὥσπερ ἄλλοθεν.
 ἡμῖν δὲ καὶ τῷδ' οὐδέν ἐστιν ἐν μέσῳ
 ἐπεὶ γὰρ Ἄργους οὐδέν ἐσθ' ἡμῖν ἔτι, 185
 ψήφῳ δοκῆσαν, ἀλλὰ φεύγομεν πάτραν,
 πῶς ἂν δικαίως ὥς Μυκηναίους ἄγοι
 ὅδ' ὄντας ἡμᾶς, οὓς ἀπήλασαν χθονός;
 ξένοι γὰρ ἐσμεν. ἢ τὸν Ἑλλήνων ὄρον
 φεύγειν δικαιούθ' ὅστις ἂν τᾶργος φύγῃ; 190
 οὐκ οὖν Ἀθήνας γ' οὐ γὰρ Ἀργείων φόβῳ
 τοὺς Ἡρακλείους παῖδας ἐξελῶσι γῆς.
 οὐ γάρ τι Τραχίς ἐστιν, οὐδ' Ἀχαιϊκὸν
 πόλισμ', ὅθεν σὺ τούσδε, τῇ δίκῃ μὲν οὐ,
 τὸ δ' Ἄργος ὀγκῶν, οἷά περ καὶ νῦν λέγεις, 195
 ἤλαυνες ἱκέτας βωμίους καθημένους.
 εἰ γὰρ τόδ' ἔσται καὶ λόγους κρανοῦσι σους,
 οὐκ οἶδ' Ἀθήνας τάσδ' ἐλευθέρας ἔτι.
 ἀλλ' οἶδ' ἐγὼ τὸ τῶνδε λῆμα καὶ φύσιν
 θνήσκειν θελήσουσ'. ἢ γὰρ αἰσχύνῃ πάρος 200
 τοῦ ζῆν παρ' ἐσθλοῖς ἀνδράσιν νομίζεται.
 πόλιν μὲν ἀρκεῖ· καὶ γὰρ οὖν ἐπίφθονον

λίαν ἐπαινεῖν ἐστι· πολλάκις δὲ δὴ
 καὐτὸς βαρυνθεὶς οἶδ' ἄγαν αἰνούμενος.
 σοὶ δ' ὡς ἀνάγκη τοῖσδε βούλομαι φράσαι 205
 σῶζειν, ἐπεὶ περ τῆσδε προστατεῖς χθονός·
 Πιτθεὺς μὲν ἐστὶ Πέλοπος, ἐκ δὲ Πιτθέως
 Αἴθρα, πατὴρ δ' ἐκ τῆσδε γεννᾶται σέθεν
 Θησεύς. πάλιν δὲ τῶνδ' ἀνιμὶ σοὶ γένος.
 Ἑρακλῆς ἦν Ζηνὸς Ἀλκμήνης τε παῖς, 210
 κείνη δὲ Πέλοπος θυγατρός· αὐτανεψίων
 πατὴρ ἂν εἴη σός τε καὶ τούτων γεγώς.
 γένους μὲν ἥκεις ὧδε τοῖσδε, Δημοφῶν·
 ἂ δ' ἐκτὸς ἤδη τοῦ προσήκοντός σε δεῖ
 τίσαι λέγω σοὶ παισί· φημὶ γάρ ποτε 215
 σύμπλους γενέσθαι τῶνδ' ὑπασπίζων πατρὶ,
 ζωστῆρα Θησεῖ τὸν πολυκτόνον μέτα,
 Ἄιδου τ' ἐρεμνῶν ἐξανήγαγεν μυχῶν
 πατέρα σόν· Ἑλλὰς πᾶσα τοῦτο μαρτυρεῖ.
 ὧν ἀντιδούναί σ' οἶδ' ἀπαιτοῦσιν χάριν, 220
 μήτ' ἐκδοθῆναι μήτε πρὸς βίαν θεῶν
 τῶν σῶν ἀποσπασθέντες ἐκπεσεῖν χθονός.
 [σοὶ γὰρ τόδ' αἰσχρὸν, χωρὶς ἓν τε πόλει κακὸν,
 ἱκέτας ἀλήτας συγγενεῖς, οἴμοι κακῶν,
 βλέψον πρὸς αὐτοὺς βλέψον, ἔλκεσθαι βία.] 225
 ἀλλ' ἄντομαί σε, καὶ καταστέφω, χεροῖν
 καὶ πρὸς γενείου, μηδαμῶς ἀτιμάσης
 τοὺς Ἑρακλείους παῖδας ἔς χέρας λαβών.
 γενοῦ δὲ τοῖσδε συγγενῆς, γενοῦ φίλος,
 πατὴρ, ἀδελφός, δεσπότης· ἅπαντα γὰρ 230
 ταῦτ' ἐστὶ κρείσσω πλὴν ὑπ' Ἀργείοις πεσεῖν.
 ΧΟ. ᾧ κτεῖρ' ἀκούσας τοῖσδε συμφορᾶς, ἀναξ.
 τὴν δ' εὐγένειαν τῆς τύχης νικωμένην

ΔΗ.

νῦν δὴ μάλιστ' ἐσείδον· οἷε γὰρ πατρός
 ἐσθλοῦ γεγῶτες δυστυχοῦς ἀμάρτανος
 τρισσαί μ' ἀναγκάζουσι συμπαρῆσαι ὁδοῖ·
 Ἴόλαε, τούσδε μὴ παρώσασθαι ξένους·
 τὸ μὲν μέγιστον Ζεὺς, ἐφ' οὗ σύ βωμόν
 θακεῖς νεοσσῶν τήνδ' ἔχων πανήγυριν,
 τὸ συγγενές τε καὶ τὸ προὔφειλεν καλῶς 240
 πράσσειν παρ' ἡμῶν τούσδε πατρώαν χάριν,
 τό τ' αἰσχρὸν, οὐπερ δεῖ μάλιστα φροντίσαι·
 εἰ γὰρ παρήσω τόνδε συλᾶσθαι βία
 ξένου πρὸς ἀνδρὸς βωμόν; οὐκ ἐλευθέραν
 οἰκεῖν δοκήσω γαῖαν, Ἀργείοις δ' ὅκνῃ 245
 ἰκέτας προδοῦναι· καὶ τὰδ' ἀγχόνης πέλας.
 ἀλλ' ὄφελος μὲν εὐτυχέστερος μολεῖν·
 ὅμως δὲ καὶ νῦν μὴ τρέσῃς ὅπως σέ τις
 σὺν παισὶ βωμοῦ τοῦδ' ἀποσπάσει βία.
 σὺ δ' Ἄργος ἐλθὼν ταῦτά τ' Εὐρύσθει φράσον, 250
 πρὸς τοῖσδέ τ', εἴ τι τοισίδ' ἐγκαλεῖ ξένοις,
 δίκης κυρήσει· τούσδε δ' οὐκ ἄξεις ποτέ.

ΚΟ. οὐκ, ἦν δίκαιον ἢ τε καὶ νικῶ λόγῳ;

ΔΗ. καὶ πῶς δίκαιον τὸν ἰκέτην ἀγειν βία;

ΚΟ. οὐκ οὐκ ἐμοὶ τόδ' αἰσχρὸν, ἀλλὰ σοὶ βλάβος. 255

ΔΗ. ἐμοὶ γ', ἐάν σοι τούσδ' ἐφέλκεσθαι μεθῶ.

ΚΟ. σὺ δ' ἐξόριζε, κατ' ἐκεῖθεν ἄξομεν.

ΔΗ. σκαιὸς πέφυκας, τοῦ θεοῦ πλείω φρονῶν.

ΚΟ. δεῦρ', ὡς ἔοικε, τοῖς κακοῖσι φευκτέον.

ΔΗ. ἅπασι κοινὸν ῥῦμα δαιμόνων ἔδρα. 260

ΚΟ. ταῦτ' οὐ δοκήσει τοῖς Μυκηναίοις ἴσως.

ΔΗ. οὐκ οὐκ ἐγὼ τῶν ἐνθάδ' εἰμὶ κύριος;

ΚΟ. βλάπτων γ' ἐκείνους μηδὲν, ἦν σὺ σωφρονῆς.

ΔΗ. βλάπτεισθ', ἐμοῦ γε μὴ μαινόντος θεοῦς.

- ΚΟ. οὐ βούλομαι σε πόλεμον Ἀργείοις ἔχειν. 265
- ΔΗ. καὶ γὰρ τοιοῦτος· τῶνδε δ' οὐ μεθήσομαι.
- ΚΟ. ἄξω γε μέντοι τοὺς ἐμούς ἐγὼ λαβῶν.
- ΔΗ. οὐκ ἄρ' ἐς Ἀργος ῥαδίως ἄπει πάλιν.
- ΚΟ. πειρώμενος δὴ τοῦτό γ' αὐτίκ' εἶσομαι.
- ΔΗ. κλαίων ἄρ' ἄψει τῶνδε, κοῦκ εἰς ἀμβολάς. 270
- ΧΟ. μὴ πρὸς θεῶν κήρυκα τολμήσης θενεῖν.
- ΔΗ. εἰ μή γ' ὁ κῆρυξ σωφρονεῖν μαθήσεται.
- ΧΟ. ἀπελθε· καὶ σὺ τοῦδε μὴ θίγης, ἄναξ.
- ΚΟ. στείχω· μιᾶς γὰρ χειρὸς ἀσθενὴς μάχη.
 ἦξω δὲ πολλὴν Ἀρεος Ἀργείου λαβῶν 275
 πάγχαλκον αἶχμήν δεῦρο· μυρλοὶ δέ με
 μένουσιν ἀσπιστήρες, Εὐρυσθεὺς τ' ἄναξ
 αὐτὸς στρατηγῶν· Ἀλκάθου δ' ἐπ' ἐσχάτοις
 караδοκῶν τὰνθένδε τέρμασιν μένει.
 λαμπρός δ' ἀκούσας σὴν ὕβριν φανήσεται 280
 σοὶ καὶ πολίταις γῇ τε τῇδε καὶ φντοῖς·
 μάτην γὰρ ἦβην, ὧδέ γ' ἂν κεκτόμεθα
 πολλὴν ἐν Ἀργεῖ, μή σε τιμωρούμενοι.
- ΔΗ. φθείρου· τὸ σὸν γὰρ Ἀργος οὐ δέδοικ' ἐγώ.
 ἐνθένδε δ' οὐκ ἔμελλες αἰσχύνας ἐμέ 285
 ἄξειν βία τοῦσδ'· οὐ γὰρ Ἀργείων πόλει
 ὑπήκοον τήνδ', ἀλλ' ἐλευθέραν ἔχω.
- ΧΟ. ὦρα προνοεῖν, πρὶν ὄροις πελάσαι
 στρατὸν Ἀργείων· μάλα δ' ὀξύς Ἀρης
 ὁ Μυκηναίων, 290
 ἐπὶ τοῖσι δὲ δὴ μᾶλλον ἔτ' ἢ πρὶν.
 πᾶσι γὰρ οὗτος κήρυξι νόμος,
 δις τόσα πυργοῦν τῶν γυγνομένων.
 πόσα νιν λέξειν βασιλεῦσι δοκεῖς,
 ὥς δεῖν' ἔπαθεν καὶ παρὰ μικρὸν 295

- ψυχὴν ἦλθεν διακναῖσαι.
- ΙΟ. οὐκ ἔστι τοῦδε παισὶ κάλλιον γέρας,
 ἢ πατρός ἐσθλοῦ καγαθοῦ πεφυκέναι,
 γαμῆν τ' ἀπ' ἐσθλῶν ὃς δὲ νικηθεὶς πόθῳ
 κακοῖς ἐκοινωνήσεν, οὐκ ἐπαινέσω, 300
 τέκνοις οὐνεὶδος οὐνεχ' ἡδονῆς λιπεῖν.
 τὸ δυστυχὲς γὰρ ἡγέρεαι ἀμύνεται
 τῆς δυσγενείας μᾶλλον ἡμεῖς γὰρ κακῶν
 ἐς τοῦσχατον πεσόντες ἡύρομεν φίλους
 καὶ ξυγγενεῖς τοῦσδ', οἳ τοσῆσδ' οἰκουμένης 305
 Ἑλληνίδος γῆς τῶνδε προὔστησαν μόνοι.
 δότ', ὦ τέκν', αὐτοῖς χεῖρα δεξιὰν δότε,
 ὑμεῖς τε παισὶ, καὶ πέλας προσέλθετε.
 ὦ παῖδες, ἐς μὲν πείραν ἦλθομεν φίλων,
 ἦν δ' οὖν ποθ' ὑμῖν νόστος ἐς πάτραν φανῇ, 310
 καὶ δώματ' οἰκήσητε καὶ τιμὰς πατρός,
 σωτῆρας αἰεὶ καὶ φίλους νομίζετε,
 καὶ μήποτ' ἐς γῆν ἐχθρὸν αἵρεσθαι δόρυ,
 μεμνημένοι τῶνδ', ἀλλὰ φιλτάτην πόλιν
 πασῶν νομίζετ'. ἀξιοί γ' ὑμῖν σέβειν 315
 οἳ γῆν τοσῆνδε καὶ Πελασγικὸν λεῶν
 ἡμῶν ὑπηλλάξαντο πολεμίους ἔχειν,
 πτωχοὺς ἀλήτας εἰσορώντες· ἀλλ' ὅμως
 οὐκ ἐξέδωκαν, οὐδ' ἀπήλασαν χθονός.
 ἐγὼ δὲ καὶ ζῶν καὶ θανὼν, ὅταν θάνω, 320
 πολλῷ σ' ἐπαίνῳ Θησέως, ὦ τῶν, πέλας
 ὑψηλὸν ἀρῶ καὶ λέγων τάδ' εὐφρανῶ,
 ὡς εὖ τ' ἐδέξω καὶ τέκνοισιν ἤρκεσας
 τοῖς Ἡρακλείοις, εὐγενὴς δ' ἂν Ἑλλάδα
 σῶζεις πατρώαν δόξαν, ἐξ ἐσθλῶν δὲ φύς 325
 οὐδὲν κακίων τυγχάνεις γεγώς πατρός

παύρων μετ' ἄλλων ἕνα γὰρ ἐν πολλοῖς ἴσως
εὖροις ἂν ὅστις ἐστὶ μὴ χείρων πατρός.

ΧΟ. αἰεί ποθ' ἦδε γαῖα τοῖς ἀμηχάνοις
σὺν τῷ δικαίῳ βούλεται προσωφελεῖν. 330

τοιγὰρ πόνους δὴ μυρίους ὑπὲρ φίλων
ἤνεγκε, καὶ νῦν τόνδ' ἀγῶν' ὁρῶ πέλας.

ΔΗ. σοί τ' εὖ λέλεκται, καὶ τὰ τῶνδ' αὐχῶ, γέρον,
τοιαῦτ' ἔσεσθαι μνημονεύσεται χάρις. 335

κἀγὼ μὲν ἀστῶν σύλλογον ποιήσομαι,
τάξω θ', ὅπως ἂν τὸν Μυκηναίων στρατὸν
πολλῇ δέχωμαι χειρί. πρῶτα μὲν σκοποῦς
πέμψω πρὸς αὐτὸν, μὴ λάθῃ με προσπεσών·
ταχὺς γὰρ Ἄργει πᾶς ἀνὴρ βοηδρόμος·
μάντεϊς τ' ἀθροίσας θύσομαι. σὺ δ' ἐς δόμους 340

σὺν παισὶ χώρει, Ζηνὸς ἐσχάραν λιπών.
εἰσὶν γὰρ οἱ σοῦ, κὰν ἐγὼ θυραῖος ᾧ,
μέριμναν ἔξουσ'. ἀλλ' ἴθ' ἐς δόμους, γέρον.

ΙΟ. οὐκ ἂν λίποιμι βωμόν. ἐξώμεσθα δὴ
ἱκέται μένοντες ἐνθάδ' εὖ πράξαι πόλιν· 345
ὅταν δ' ἀγῶνος τοῦδ' ἀπαλλαχθῆς καλῶς,
ἴμεν πρὸς οἴκους· θεοῖσι δ' οὐ κακίοσι
χρώμεσθα συμμάχοισιν Ἀργείων, ἀναξ·
τῶν μὲν γὰρ Ἥρα προστατεῖ, Διὸς δάμαρ,
ἡμῶν δ' Ἀθάνα. φημὶ δ' εἰς εὐπραξίαν 350
καὶ τοῦθ' ὑπάρχειν, θεῶν ἀμεινόνων τυχεῖν·
νικωμένη γὰρ Παλλὰς οὐκ ἀνέξεται.

ΧΟ. εἰ σὺ μέγ' αὐχεῖς, ἕτεροι 355
σοῦ πλέον οὐ μέλονται,
ὧ ξεῖν', Ἀργόθεν ἐλθών·
μεγαληγορίαισιν δέ γ' ἐμὰς
φρένας οὐ φοβήσεις.

μήπω ταῖς μεγάλαισιν οὕτω
 καὶ καλλιχόροις Ἀθάναις
 εἴη. σὺ δ' ἄφρων ὃ τ' Ἀργεὶ 360
 Σθενέλου τύραννος·
 ὃς πόλιν ἐλθὼν ἐτέραν 365
 οὐδέν ἐλάσσον' Ἀργούς,
 θεῶν ἱκτῆρας ἀλάτας
 καὶ ἐμᾶς χθονὸς ἀντισχομένους
 ξένος ὦν βιαίως
 ἔλκεις, οὐ βασιλεῦσιν εἷξας,
 οὐκ ἄλλο δίκαιον εἰπών,
 ποῦ ταῦτα καλῶς ἂν εἴη
 παρά γ' εὖ φρονούσιν; 370
 εἰρήνη μὲν ἔμοιγ' ἀρέσκει
 σοὶ δ', ὦ κακόφρων ἄναξ,
 λέγω, κεῖ πόλιν ἥξεις,
 οὐχ οὕτως ἃ δοκεῖς κυρήσεις.
 οὐ σοὶ μόνῳ ἔγχοις, οὐδ' 375
 ἰτέα κατάχαλκός ἐστιν.
 ἀλλ', ὦ πολέμων ἐραστὰ,
 μή μοι δορὶ συνταράξης
 τὰν εὖ χαρίτων ἔχουσιν
 πόλιν, ἀλλ' ἀνάσχοι. 380

ΙΟ. ὦ παῖ, τί μοι σύννοιαν ὄμμασιν φέρων
 ἦκεις; νέον τι πολεμίων λέγεις πέρι;
 μέλλουσιν ἢ πάρειςιν ἢ τί πυνθάνει;
 οὐ γάρ τι μὴ ψεύσῃ γε κήρυκος λόγος·
 ὁ γὰρ στρατηγὸς εὐτυχῆς τὰ πρόσθεν ὦν 385
 εἴσιν, σάφ' οἶδα, καὶ μάλ' οὐ σμικρὸν φρονῶν
 ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας. ἀλλὰ τῶν φρονημάτων
 ὁ Ζεὺς κολαστὴς τῶν ἄγαν ὑπερφρόνων.

ΔΗ. ἥκει στράτευμ' Ἀργεῖον Εὐρυσθεὺς τ' ἀναξ·
 ἐγὼ νιν αὐτὸς εἶδον. ἄνδρα γὰρ χρεῶν, 390
 ὅστις στρατηγεῖν φησ' ἐπίστασθαι καλῶς,
 οὐκ ἀγγέλοισι τοὺς ἐναντίους ὁρᾷ.
 πεδία μὲν οὖν γῆς ἐς τὰδ' οὐκ ἐφήκέ πω
 στρατὸν, λεπαλὰν δ' ὀφρύην καθήμενος
 σκοπεῖ, δόκησιν δὴ τὸδ' ἂν λέγοιμί σοι, 395
 ποία προσάξει στρατόπεδόν τ' ἄνευ δορὸς,
 ἐν ἀσφαλεῖ τε τῇσδ' ἰδρύνεται χθονός.
 καὶ τὰμὰ μέντοι πάντ' ἄραρ' ἤδη καλῶς·
 πόλις τ' ἐν ὅπλοις σφάγια θ' ἡτοιμασμένα
 ἔστηκεν οἷς χρή ταῦτα τέμνεσθαι θεῶν, 400
 θυηπολεῖται δ' ἄστυ μάντεων ὕπο,
 τροπαῖά τ' ἐχθρῶν καὶ πόλει σωτήρια.
 χρησμῶν δ' αἰοιδούς πάντας εἰς ἐν ἀλίσας
 ἤλεγξα καὶ βέβηλα καὶ κεκρυμμένα
 λόγια παλαιὰ, τῇδε γῇ σωτήρια. 405
 καὶ τῶν μὲν ἄλλων διάφορ' ἐστὶ θεσφάτων
 πόλλ'. ἐν δὲ πάντων γνῶμα ταυτὸν ἐμπρέπει·
 σφάξαι κελεύουσίν με παρθένον κόρη
 Δήμητρος, ἣτις ἐστὶ πατὴρ εὐγενοῦς.
 ἐγὼ δ' ἔχω μὲν, ὡς ὁρᾷς, προθυμίαν 410
 τοσήνδ' ἐς ὑμᾶς· παῖδα δ' οὔτ' ἐμὴν κτενῶ
 οὔτ' ἄλλον ἀστῶν τῶν ἐμῶν ἀναγκάσω
 ἄκουθ'. ἐκὼν δὲ τίς κακῶς οὔτω φρονεῖ,
 ὅστις τὰ φίλτατ' ἐκ χερῶν δώσει τέκνα;
 καὶ νῦν πικρὰς ἂν συστάσεις ἂν εἰσίδοις, 415
 τῶν μὲν λεγόντων ὡς δίκαιον ἦν ξένοις
 ἰκέταις ἀρήγειν, τῶν δὲ μωρίαν ἐμὴν
 κατηγορούντων· εἰ δὲ δὴ δράσω τόδε,
 οἰκεῖος ἤδη πόλεμος ἐξαρτύεται.

ταῦτ' οὖν ὄρα σὺ καὶ συνεξέυρισχ' ὅπως 420
αὐτοὶ τε σωθήσεσθε καὶ πέδον τόδε,
κἀγὼ πολίταις μὴ διαβληθήσομαι.

οὐ γὰρ τυραννίδ' ὥστε βαρβάρων ἔχω·
ἀλλ' ἦν δίκαια δρῶ, δίκαια πείσομαι.

ΧΟ. ἀλλ' ἦ πρόθυμον οὐσαν οὐκ ἐᾷ θεὸς 425
ξένοισι ἀρήγειν τήνδε χρῆζουσαν πόλιν;

ΙΟ. ὦ τέκν', εἰοιμεν ναυτίλοισιν, οἷτινες
χειμῶνος ἐκφυγόντες ἄγριον μένος
ἐς χεῖρα γῇ συνῆψαν, εἴτα χερσόθεν
πνοαῖσιν ἠλάθησαν ἐς πόντον πάλιν. 430

οὕτω δὲ χῆμεῖς τῇσδ' ἀπωθούμεσθα γῆς,
ἦδη πρὸς ἀκταῖς ὄντες, ὡς σεσωσμένοι.

οἴμοι· τί δῆτ' ἔτερψας ὦ τάλαινά με
ἐλπίς τότ', οὐ μέλλουσα διατελεῖν χάριν;
συγγνωστὰ γάρ τοι καὶ τὰ τοῦδ', εἰ μὴ θέλει 435
κτείνειν πολιτῶν παῖδας. αἰνέσας δ' ἔχω
καὶ τάνθ'· εἰ θεοῖσι δὴ δοκεῖ τάδε

πράσσειν ἔμ', οὗτοι σοί γ' ἀπόλλυται χάρις.
ὦ παῖδες, ὑμῖν δ' οὐκ ἔχω τί χρήσομαι.

ποῖ τρεψόμεσθα; τίς γὰρ ἄστεπτος θεῶν; 440
ποῖον δὲ γαίης ἔρκος οὐκ ἀφίγμεθα;
ὀλούμεθ', ὦ τέκν', ἐκδοθησόμεσθα δῆ.

κἀμοῦ μὲν οὐδὲν εἴ με χρή θανεῖν μέλει,
πλὴν εἴ τι τέρψω τοὺς ἐμούς ἐχθροὺς θανών.
ὑμᾶς δὲ κλαίω καὶ κατοικτεῖρω, τέκνα, 445
καὶ τὴν γεραιὰν μητέρ' Ἀλκμήνην πατρός.

ὦ δυστάλαινα τοῦ μακροῦ βίου σέθεν·
τλήμων δὲ κἀγὼ, πολλὰ μοχθήσας μάτην.
χρὴν χρὴν ἄρ' ἡμᾶς ἀνδρὸς εἰς ἐχθροῦ χέρας
πεσόντας αἰσχροῦς καὶ κακῶς λιπεῖν βίον. 450

ἀλλ' οἶσθ' ὃ μοι σύμπραξον; οὐχ ἅπασα γὰρ
 πέφεν γενεῇ ἐλπίς τῶνδ' ἐμοὶ σωτηρίας.
 ἔμ' ἔκδος Ἀργείοισιν ἀντὶ τῶνδ', ἀναξ,
 καὶ μήτε κινδύνευσεν σωθήτω τέ μοι
 τέκν'. οὐ φιλεῖν δεῖ τὴν ἐρὴν ψυχὴν ἴτω. 455
 μάλιστα δ' Εὐρυσθεὺς με βούλοιτ' ἂν λαβὼν
 τὸν Ἡράκλειον σύμμαχον καθυβρίσαι·
 σκαιὸς γὰρ ἀνὴρ. τοῖς σοφοῖς δ' εὐκτὸν σοφῶ
 ἔχθραν συνάπτειν, μάμαθεῖ φρονήματι·
 πολλῆς γὰρ αἰδοῦς κάτυχής τις ἂν τίχοι. 460

ΧΟ. ὦ πρέσβυ, μή νυν τήνδ' ἐπαίτιῳ πόλιν·
 τάχ' ἂν γὰρ ἡμῖν κέρδος, ἀλλ' ὅμως κακὸν
 γένοιτ' ὄνειδος ὡς ξένους προὔδωκαμεν.

ΔΗ. γενναῖα μὲν τάδ' εἶπας, ἀλλ' ἀμήχανα.
 οὐ σοῦ χατίζων δεῦρ' ἀναξ στρατηλατεῖ, 465
 τί γὰρ γέροντος ἀνδρὸς Εὐρυσθεῖ πλέον
 θανόντος; ἀλλὰ τοῦσδε βούλεται κτανεῖν.
 δεινὸν γὰρ ἐχθροῖς βλαστάνοντες εὐγενεῖς
 νεανίαι τε καὶ πατρὸς μεμνημένοι
 λύμης· ἃ κείνον πάντα προσκοπεῖν χρεών. 470
 ἀλλ' εἴ τιν' ἄλλην οἶσθα καιριωτέραν
 βουλήν, ἐτοίμαζ', ὡς ἔγωγ' ἀμήχανος
 χρησμών ἀκούσας εἰμὶ καὶ φόβου πλέως.

ΜΑΚΑΡΙΑ.

ξένοι, θράσος μοι μηδὲν ἐξόδοις ἐμαῖς
 προσθήτε· πρῶτον γὰρ τόδ' ἐξαίτησομαι· 475
 γυναικὶ γὰρ σιγὴ τε καὶ τὸ σωφρονεῖν
 κάλλιστον, εἴσω θ' ἥσυχον μένειν δόμων.
 τῶν σῶν δ' ἀκούσας, Ἰόλεως, στεναγμάτων,
 ἐξῆλθον, οὐ ταχθεῖσα πρεσβεῦειν γένους.

ἀλλ' εἰμὶ γάρ πως πρόσφορος· μέλει δέ μοι 480
 μάλιστ' ἀδελφῶν τῶνδε, κάμαντῆς πέρι
 θέλω πυθέσθαι, μὴ 'πὶ τοῖς πάλαι κακοῖς
 προσκείμενόν τι πῆμα σὴν δάκνει φρένα.

ΙΟ. ὦ παῖ, μάλιστα σ' οὐ νεωστὶ δὴ τέκνων 485
 τῶν Ἡρακλείων ἐνδίκως αἰνεῖν ἔχω.
 ἡμῖν δὲ δόξας εὖ προχωρῆσαι δόμος.
 πάλιν μεθέστηκε αὖθις ἐς ἀμήχανον.
 χρησμών γὰρ ῥόδους φησι σημαίνειν ὅδε
 οὐ ταῦρον οὐδὲ μόσχον, ἀλλὰ παρθένον
 σφάζαι κελεύειν πατρὸς ἥτις εὐγενοῦς, 490
 εἰ χρὴ μὲν ἡμᾶς, χρὴ δὲ τήνδ' εἶναι πόλιν.
 ταῦτ' οὖν ἀμήχανοῦμέν· οὔτε γὰρ τέκνα
 σφάζειν ὅδ' αὐτοῦ φησιν οὔτ' ἄλλου τινός.
 καμοὶ λέγει μὲν οὐ σαφῶς, λέγει δέ πως,
 εἰ μὴ τι τούτων ἐξαμηχανήσομεν, 495
 ἡμῖς μὲν ἄλλην γαῖαν εὐρίσκειν τινα,
 αὐτὸς δὲ σῶσαι τήνδε βούλεται χθόνα.

ΜΑ. ἐν τῷδε καχόμεσθα σωθῆναι λόγῳ;

ΙΟ. ἐν τῷδε, τᾶλλα γ' εὐτυχῶς πεπραγότες.

ΜΑ. μὴ νυν τρέσῃς ἔτ' ἐχθρὸν Ἀργεῖον δόρυ· 500
 ἐγὼ γὰρ αὐτὴ πρὶν κελευσθῆναι, γέρον,
 θνήσκειν ἐτοίμη καὶ παρίστασθαι σφαγῇ.
 τί φήσομεν γὰρ, εἰ πόλις μὲν ἀξιοῖ
 κίνδυνον ἡμῶν οὔνεκ' αἵρεσθαι μέγαν,
 αὐτοὶ δὲ προστιθέντες ἄλλοισιν πόνους, 505
 παρὸν σεσῶσθαι, φευξόμεσθα μὴ θανεῖν;
 οὐ δῆτ', ἐπεὶ τοι καὶ γέλωτος ἄξια,
 στένειν μὲν ἰκέτας δαιμόνων καθημένους,
 πατρὸς δ' ἐκείνου φύντας οὐ πεφύκαμεν,
 κακοὺς ὀράσθαι· ποῦ τὰδ' ἐν χρηστοῖς πρέπει; 510

κάλλιον, οἶμαι, τῇσδ', ἃ μὴ τύχοι ποτέ,
 πόλεως ἀλούσης χεῖρας εἰς ἐχθρῶν πεσεῖν,
 κᾶπειτα δεινὰ πατρός οὔσαν εὐγενοῦς
 παθοῦσαν Ἰδιδην μηδὲν ἦσσαν εἰσιδεῖν.

ἀλλ' ἐκπεσοῦσα τῇσδ' ἀλητεύσω χθονός, 513

κούκ αἰσχυνοῦμαι δῆτ', ἐὰν δὴ τις λέγῃ,
 τί δεῦρ' ἀφίκεσθ' ἱκεσίλοισι σὺν κλάδοις,
 αὐτοὶ φιλοψυχοῦντες; ἔξιτε χθονός·

κακοὺς γὰρ ἡμεῖς οὐ προσωφελήσομεν.

ἀλλ' οὐδὲ μέντοι, τῶνδε μὲν τεθνηκότων, 520

αὐτὴ δὲ σωθεῖσ', ἐλπίδ' εὖ πράξειν ἔχω·
 πολλοὶ γὰρ ἤδη τῇδε προὔδοσαν φίλους.

τίς γὰρ κόρην ἔρημον ἢ δάμαρτ' ἔχειν

ἢ παιδοποιεῖν ἐξ ἐμοῦ βουλήσεται;

οὐκοῦν θανεῖν ἄμεινον ἢ τούτων τυχεῖν 523

ἀναξίαν. ἄλλη δὲ καὶ πρέπει τινὶ

μᾶλλον τάδ', ἥτις μὴ ᾧπίσημος ὡς ἐγώ.

ἡγείσθ' ὅπου δεῖ σῶμα καταθανεῖν τόδε,

καὶ στεμματοῦτε καὶ κατάρχεσθ', εἰ δοκεῖ

νικᾶτε δ' ἐχθρούς· ἦδε γὰρ ψυχὴ πάρα 520

ἐκούσα κούκ ἄκουσα· κᾶξαγγέλλομαι

θνήσκειν ἀδελφῶν τῶνδε κάμαντῆς ὑπὲρ.

εὖρημα γάρ τοι μὴ φιλοψυχούσ' ἐγὼ

κάλλιστον ἡύρηκ', εὐκλεῶς λιπεῖν βίον.

ΧΟ. φεῦ φεῦ, τί λέξω, παρθένου μέγαν λόγον 535

κλύων, ἀδελφῶν ἢ πάρος θέλει θανεῖν;

τούτων τίς ἂν λέξειε γενναίους λόγους

μᾶλλον, τίς ἂν δράσειεν ἀνθρώπων ἔτι;

ΙΟ. ὦ τέκνον, οὐκ ἔστ' ἄλλοθεν τὸ σὸν κάρα, 540

ἀλλ' ἐξ ἐκείνου σπέρμα τῆς θείας φρενὸς

πέφυκας Ἡρακλῆος· οὐδ' αἰσχυνομαι

τοῖς σοῖς λόγοισι, τῇ τύχῃ δ' ἀλγύνομαι
 ἀλλ' ἢ γένοιτ' ἂν ἐνδικωτέως φράσω·
 πάσας ἀδελφὰς τῆσδε δεῦρο χρεὶ καλεῖν,
 καὶ ἢ λαχοῦσα θνησκέτω γένους ὑπερ-
 σέ δ' οὐ δίκαιον καθθανεῖν ἀνευ πάλλου.

ΜΑ. οὐκ ἂν θάνοιμι τῇ τύχῃ λαχοῦσ' ἐγώ·
 χάρις γὰρ οὐ πρόσεστι μὴ λέξης, γέρον.
 ἀλλ' εἰ μὲν ἐνδέχεσθε, καὶ βούλεσθέ μοι
 χρῆσθαι προθύμῳ, τὴν ἐμὴν ψυχὴν ἐγὼ
 δίδωμ' ἐκούσα τοῖσδ', ἀναγκασθεῖσα δ' οὔ.

ΙΟ. φεῦ.

ὅδ' αὖ λόγος σοι τοῦ πρὶν εὐγενέστερος·
 κακείνος ἦν ἄριστος, ἀλλ' ὑπερφέρεῖς
 τόλμῃ τε τόλμαν καὶ λόγῳ χρηστῷ λόγον.
 οὐ μὴν κελεύω γ', οὐδ' ἀπεννέπω, τέκνον,
 θνήσκεν σ'· ἀδελφοὺς ὠφελεῖς θανούσα σοῖς.

ΜΑ. σοφῶς κελεύεις· μὴ τρέσης μιάσματος
 τούμου μετασχεῖν, ἀλλ' ἐλευθέρως θάνω.
 ἔπου δέ, πρέσβυ· σῇ γὰρ ἐνθανεῖν χερὶ
 θέλω· πέπλοις δέ σῶμ' ἐμὸν κρύψον παρών·
 ἐπεὶ σφαγῆς γε πρὸς τὸ δεινὸν εἰμ' ἐγώ,
 εἴπερ πέφυκα πατρὸς οὐπερ εὖχομαι.

ΙΟ. οὐκ ἂν δυναίμην σῶ παρεστάναι μόρφ.

ΜΑ. σὺ δ' ἀλλὰ τοῦδε χρῆζε, μή μ' ἐν ἀρσένων,
 ἀλλ' ἐν γυναικῶν χερσὶν ἐκπνεῦσαι βίον.

ΔΗ. ἔσται τάδ', ὦ τάλαινα παρθένων· ἐπεὶ
 καμοὶ τόδ' αἰσχρὸν, μή σε κοσμήσαι καλῶς,
 πολλῶν ἕκατι, τῆς τε σῆς εὐψυχίας
 καὶ τοῦ δικαίου· τλημονεστάτην δέ σέ
 πασῶν γυναικῶν εἶδον ὀφθαλμοῖς ἐγώ.
 ἀλλ' εἴ τι βούλει τούσδε τὸν γέροντά τε,

- χῶρει προσειποῦς' ὕστατον πρόσφθεγμα δῆ.
 ΜΑ. ὦ χαῖρε, πρέσβυ, χαῖρε, καὶ διδασκέ μοι
 τοιούσδε τούσδε παῖδας, ἐς τὸ πᾶν σοφούς, 575
 ὥσπερ σὺ' μηδὲν μᾶλλον' ἀρκέσουσι γάρ.
 πειρῶ δὲ σῶσαι μὴ θανεῖν πρόθυμος ὢν
 σοὶ παῖδές ἐσμεν· σαῖν χεροῖν τεθράμμεθα.
 ὁρᾷς δὲ καμὲ τὴν ἐμὴν ὥραν γάμου
 διδοῦσαν ἀντὶ τῶνδε κατθανουμένην. 580
 ὑμεῖς τ', ἀδελφῶν ἢ παροῦς' ὀμιλία,
 εὐδαιμονοῦτε, καὶ γένοιθ' ὑμῖν ὅσων
 ἢ 'μὴ πάροιθεν καρδία σφαγήσεται.
 καὶ τὸν γέροντα τὴν τ' ἔσω γραῖαν δόμων
 τιμᾶτε πατρός μητέρ' Ἀλκμήνην ἐμοῦ 585
 ξένους τε τούσδε. κἂν ἀπαλλαγὴ πόνων
 καὶ νόστος ὑμῖν εὐρεθῇ ποτ' ἐκ θεῶν,
 μέμνησθε τὴν σώτειραν ὡς θάψαι χρεῶν
 κάλλιστά τοι δίκαιον οὐ γὰρ ἐνδεής
 ὑμῖν παρέστην, ἀλλὰ προὔθανον γένους. 590
 τὰδ' ἀντὶ παίδων ἐστὶ μοι κειμήλια
 καὶ παρθενείας, εἴ τι δὴ κατὰ χθονός·
 εἴη γε μέντοι μηδέν. εἰ γὰρ ἔξομεν
 κακεῖ μερίμνας οἱ θανούμενοι βροτῶν,
 οὐκ οἶδ' ὅποι τις τρέψεται· τὸ γὰρ θανεῖν 595
 κακῶν μέγιστον φάρμακον νομίζεται.
 ΙΟ. ἀλλ', ὦ μέγιστον ἐκπρέπουσ' εὐψυχία,
 πασῶν γυναικῶν, ἴσθι, τιμιωτάτη
 καὶ ζῶσ' ὑφ' ἡμῶν καὶ θανούσ' ἔσει πολὺ·
 καὶ χαῖρε· δυσφημεῖν γὰρ ἄξομαι θεᾶν, 600
 ἢ σὸν κατήρκεται σῶμα, Δήμητρος κόρην.
 ὦ παῖδες, οἰχόμεσθα· λύεται μέλη
 λύπη· λάβεσθε κεῖς ἔδραν μ' ἐρείσατε

αὐτοῦ πέπλοισι τοῖσδε κρύψαντες, τέκνα.
ὥς οὔτε τούτοις ἥδομαι πεπραγμένοις, 608
χρησμοῦ τε μὴ κρανθέντος οὐ βιώσιμον·
μελίων γὰρ ἄτη· συμφορὰ δὲ καὶ τάδε.

ΧΟ. οὐτινά φημι θεῶν ἄτερ ὄλβιον, οὐ βαρύντομον
ἄνδρα γενέσθαι, [στρ.

οὐδὲ τὸν αὐτὸν αἰεὶ βεβάναι δόμον 610

εὐτυχία· παρὰ δ' ἄλλαν ἄλλα

μοῖρα διώκει·

τὸν μὲν ἀφ' ὑψηλῶν βραχὺν ᾤκισε,

τὸν δ' ἀλήταν εὐδαίμονα τεύχει.

μόρσιμα δ' οὔτι φυγεῖν θέμις· οὐ σοφία τις
ἀπώσεται· 615

ἀλλὰ μάταν ὁ πρόθυμος αἰεὶ πόνον ἔξει.

ἀλλὰ σὺ μὴ προπίτνων τὰ θεῶν φέρε, μηδ'
ὑπεράλγει [ἀντιστρ.

φροντίδα λύπα· 620

εὐδόκιμον γὰρ ἔχει θανάτου μέρος

ἂ μελέα πρό τ' ἀδελφῶν καὶ γᾶς,

οὐδ' ἀκλεής νιν

δόξα πρὸς ἀνθρώπων ὑποδέξεται·

ἂ δ' ἀρετὰ βαίνει διὰ μόχθων 625

ἄξια μὲν πατρός, ἄξια δ' εὐγενίας τάδε γίγνεται.

εἰ δὲ σέβεις θανάτους ἀγαθῶν, μετέχω σοι.

ΘΕΡΑΠΩΝ.

ὦ τέκνα, χαίρετ'. Ἰόλεως δὲ ποῦ γέρων 630

μήτηρ τε πατὸς τῇσδ' ἔδρας ἀποστατεῖ;

ΙΟ. πάρεσμεν, οἷα δὴ γ' ἐμοῦ παρουσία.

ΘΕ. τί χρήμα κεῖσαι καὶ κατηφὲς ὅμμ' ἔχεις;

ΙΟ. φροντίς τις ἦλθ' οἰκείος, ἧ συνειχόμεν.

- ΘΕ. ἔπαιρέ νυν σεαυτὸν, ὀρθωσον κάρα. 635
 ΙΟ. γέροντές ἐσμεν κούδαμῶς ἐρρώμεθα.
 ΘΕ. ἦκω γε μέντοι χάρμα σοι φέρων μέγα.
 ΙΟ. τίς δ' εἰ σύ; ποῦ σοι συντυχὼν ἀμνημονῶ,
 ΘΕ. ὅτ' ἄλλου πενέστης οὐ με γιγνώσκεις ὄρων;
 ΙΟ. ὦ φίλταθ', ἦκεις ἄρα σωτὴρ νῶν βλάβης; 640
 ΘΕ. μάλιστα· καὶ πρὸς γ' εὐτυχεῖς τὰ νῦν τάδε.
 ΙΟ. ὦ μῆτερ ἐσθλοῦ παιδὸς, Ἀλκμήνην λέγω,
 ἔξελθ', ἄκουσον τούσδε φιλτάτους λόγους.
 πάλαι γὰρ ὠδίνουσα τῶν ἀφυγμένων
 ψυχὴν ἐτήκου νόστος εἰ γενήσεται. 645

ΑΛΚΜΗΝΗ.

- τί χρῆμ' αὐτῆς πᾶν τόδ' ἐπλήσθη στέγος;
 Ἰόλαε, μὼν τίς σ' αὖ βιάζεται παρῶν
 κῆρυξ ἀπ' Ἄργους; ἀσθενὴς μὲν ἦ γ' ἐμὴ
 ῥώμη, τοσόνδε δ' εἰδέναι σε χρῆ, ξένε,
 οὐκ ἔστ' ἄγειν σε τούσδ' ἐμοῦ ζώσης ποτέ. 650
 ἦ τᾶρ' ἐκείνου μὴ νομιζοίμην ἐγὼ
 μήτηρ ἔτ'· εἰ δὲ τῶνδε προσθίξει χερὶ,
 δυοῖν γερίντοιν οὐ καλῶς ἀγωνιεῖ.
 ΙΟ. θάρσει, γεραιὰ, μὴ τρέσης, οὐκ Ἀργόθεν
 κῆρυξ ἀφίκται, πολεμίους λόγους ἔχων. 655
 ΑΛ. τί γὰρ βοὴν ἔστησας ἀγγελον φόβου;
 ΙΟ. σέ, πρόσθε ναοῦ τοῦδ' ὅπως βαίης πέλας.
 ΑΛ. οὐκ ἦσμεν ἡμεῖς ταῦτα· τίς γάρ ἐσθ' ὕδεν;
 ΙΟ. ἦκοντα παῖδα παιδὸς ἀγγέλλει σέθεν.
 ΑΛ. ὦ χαῖρε καὶ σὺ τοῖσδε τοῖς ἀγγέλμασιν. 660
 ἀτὰρ τί χώρα τῇδε προσβαλὼν πόδα
 ποῦ νῦν ἄπεστι; τίς νιν εἶργε συμφορὰ
 σὺν σοὶ φανέντα δεῦρ' ἐμὴν τέρψαι φρένα;

- ΘΕ. στρατὸν καθίζει τάσσεται θ' ὃν ἡλθ' ἔχων.
 ΑΛ. τοῦδ' οὐκέθ' ἡμῖν τοῦ λόγου μέτεστι δῆ. 663
 ΙΟ. μέτεστιν ἡμῶν δ' ἔργον ἱστορεῖν τάδε.
 ΘΕ. τί δῆτα βούλει τῶν πεπραγμένων μαθεῖν;
 ΙΟ. πόσον τι πλήθος συμμάχων πάρεστ' ἔχων;
 ΘΕ. πολλούς· ἀριθμὸν δ' ἄλλον οὐκ ἔχω φράσαι.
 ΙΟ. ἴσασιν, οἶμαι, ταῦτ' Ἀθηναίων πρόμοι. 670
 ΘΕ. ἴσασι καὶ δὴ λαιὸν ἔστηκεν κέρας.
 ΙΟ. ἤδη γὰρ ὥς ἐς ἔργον ὦπλισται στρατός;
 ΘΕ. καὶ δὴ παρήκται σφάγια τάξεων πέλας.
 ΙΟ. πόσον τι δ' ἔστ' ἄπωθεν Ἀργεῖον δόρυ;
 ΘΕ. ὥστ' ἐξοράσθαι τὸν στρατηγὸν ἐμφανῶς. 675
 ΙΟ. τί δρῶντα; μὴν τάσσοντα πολεμίων στίχας;
 ΘΕ. ἡκάζομεν ταῦτ'· οὐ γὰρ ἐξηκούομεν.
 ἀλλ' εἴμ'· ἐρήμους δεσπότας τοῦμὸν μέρος
 οὐκ ἂν θέλοιμι πολεμίοισι συμβαλεῖν.
 ΙΟ. καῶγωγε σὺν σοί· ταῦτ' ἄν φροντίζομεν, 680
 φίλοις παρόντες, ὥς ἔοιγμεν, ὠφελεῖν.
 ΘΕ. ἥκιστα πρὸς σοῦ μῶρον ἦν εἰπεῖν ἔπος.
 ΙΟ. καὶ μὴ μετασχεῖν γ' ἀλκίμου μάχης φίλοις;
 ΘΕ. οὐκ ἔστ' ἐν ὄψει τραῦμα, μὴ δρώσης χερός.
 ΙΟ. τί δ'; οὐ θένοίμιν κἂν ἐγὼ δι' ἀσπίδος; 685
 ΘΕ. θένοις ἂν, ἀλλὰ πρόσθεν αὐτὸς ἂν πέσοις.
 ΙΟ. οὐδεὶς ἔμ' ἐχθρῶν προσβλέπων ἀνέξεται.
 ΘΕ. οὐκ ἔστιν, ὦ τᾶν, ἢ ποτ' ἦν ῥώμη σέθεν.
 ΙΟ. ἀλλ' οὖν μαχοῦμαι γ' ἀριθμὸν οὐκ ἐλάσσοσι.
 ΘΕ. σμικρὸν τὸ σὸν σήκωμα προστίθης φίλοις. 690
 ΙΟ. μή τοί μ' ἔρυκε δρᾶν παρεσκευασμένον.
 ΘΕ. δρᾶν μὲν σύ γ' οὐχ οἶός τε, βούλεσθαι δ' ἴσως.
 ΙΟ. ὥς μὴ μενοῦντα τᾶλλα σοι λέγειν πάρα.
 ΘΕ. πῶς οὖν ὀπλίταις τευχέων ἄτερ φανεῖ;

- ΙΟ. ἔστ' ἐν δόμοισιν ἔνδον αἰχμάλωθ' ὄπλα 695
τοῖσδ', οἷσι χρησόμεσθα καποδώσομεν
ζῶντες· θανόντας δ' οὐκ ἀπαιτήσῃ θεός.
ἀλλ' εἴσιθ' εἴσω καπὸ πασσάλων ἐλὼν
ἐνεγχ' ὀπλίτην κόσμον ὡς τάχιστα μοι.
αἰσχροὺς γὰρ οἰκούρημα γίγνεται τόδε, 700
τοὺς μὲν μάχεσθαι, τοὺς δὲ δειλίᾳ μένειν.
- ΧΟ. λῆμα μὲν οὐπω στόρνυσι χρόνος
τὸ σὸν, ἀλλ' ἡβᾷ· σῶμα δὲ φρουδον.
τί πονεῖς ἄλλως; ἂ σέ μὲν βλάβει,
σμικρὰ δ' ὀνήσῃ πόλιν ἡμετέραν. 705
χρὴ γνωσιμαχεῖν σὴν ἡλικίαν,
τὰ δ' ἀμήχαν' ἔαν. οὐκ ἔστιν ὅπως
ἦβην κτήσῃ πάλιν αὖθις.
- ΑΛ. τί χρήμα μέλλεις σῶν φρενῶν οὐκ ἔνδον ὦν
λιπεῖν μ' ἔρημον σὺν τέκνοισι τοῖς ἐμοῖς; 710
- ΙΟ. ἀνδρῶν γὰρ ἀλκή· σοὶ δὲ χρὴ τούτων μέλειν.
- ΑΛ. τί δ', ἣν θάνης σὺ, πῶς ἐγὼ σωθήσομαι;
- ΙΟ. παιδὸς μελήσει παισὶ τοῖς λελειμμένοις!
- ΑΛ. ἣν δ' οὖν, ὃ μὴ γένοιτο, χρήσονται τύχῃ;
- ΙΟ. οἶδ' οὐ προδώσουσίν σε, μὴ τρέσῃς, ξένοι. 715
- ΑΛ. τοσόνδε γάρ τοι θάρσος, οὐδὲν ἄλλ' ἔχω.
- ΙΟ. καὶ Ζητὶ τῶν σῶν, οἶδ' ἐγὼ, μέλει πόνων.
- ΑΛ. φεῦ·
Ζεὺς ἐξ ἐμοῦ μὲν οὐκ ἀκούσεται κακῶς·
εἰ δ' ἐστὶν ὅσιος αὐτὸς οἶδεν εἰς ἐμέ.
- ΘΕ. ὅπλων μὲν ἤδη τήνδ' ὀράς παντευχίαν, 720
φθάνοις δ' ἂν οὐκ ἂν τοῖσδε σὸν κρύπτων δέμας.
ὡς ἐγγὺς ἀγῶν, καὶ μάλιστ' Ἄρης στυγεῖ
μέλλοντας· εἰ δὲ τευχέων φοβεῖ βάρος,
νῦν μὲν πορεύου γυμνός, ἐν δὲ τάξεσιν

- κόσμῳ πυκάζου τῷδ'· ἐγὼ δ' οἶσω τέως. 725
- ΙΟ. καλῶς ἔλεξας· ἀλλ' ἐμοὶ πρόχειρ' ἔχων
τεύχη κόμιζε, χειρὶ δ' ἔνθεσ ὀξύην,
λαιὸν τ' ἔπαιρε πῆχυν, εὐθύνων πόδα.
- ΘΕ. ἡ παιδαγωγεῖν γὰρ τὸν ὀπλίτην χρεῶν;
ΙΟ. ὄρνιθος οὐνεκ' ἀσφαλῶς πορευτέον. 730
- ΘΕ. εἴθ' ἦσθα δυνατὸς δρᾶν ὅσον πρόθυμος εἶ.
ΙΟ. ἔπειγε· λειφθεὶς δεινὰ πείσομαι μάχης.
ΘΕ. σύ τοι βραδύνεις κούκ ἐγὼ δοκῶν τι δρᾶν.
ΙΟ. οὐκουν ὀρᾶς μου κῶλον ὡς ἐπέγεται;
ΘΕ. ὀρῶ δοκοῦντα μᾶλλον ἢ σπεύδοντά σε. 735
- ΙΟ. οὐ ταῦτά λέξεις, ἡνίκ' ἂν λεύσσης μ' ἐκεῖ.
ΘΕ. τί δρῶντα; βουλοίμην δ' ἂν εὐτυχοῦντά γε.
ΙΟ. δι' ἀσπίδος θείνοντα πολεμίων τινά.
ΘΕ. εἰ δῆποθ' ἤξομέν γε. τοῦτο γὰρ φόβος.
ΙΟ. φεῦ·
εἴθ', ὦ βραχίων, οἶον ἡβήσαντά σε 740
μεμνήμεθ' ἡμεῖς, ἡνίκα ξὺν Ἡρακλεῖ
Σπάρτην ἐπόρθεις, σύμμαχος γένοιό μοι
τοιούτος, οἷος ἂν τροπὴν Εὐρυσθέως
θείην· ἐπεὶ τοι καὶ κακὸς μένειν δόρυ.
ἔστιν δ' ἐν ὄλβῳ καὶ τόδ' οὐκ ὀρθῶς ἔχον, 745
εὐψυχίας δόκησις· οἰόμεσθα γὰρ
τὸν εὐτυχοῦντα πάντ' ἐπίστασθαι καλῶς.
- ΧΟ. γὰ καὶ παννύχιος σελάνα στρ.
καὶ λαμπρόταται θεοῦ
φαεσιμβρότου αὐγαί, 750
ἀγγελίαν μοι ἐνέγκαιτ',
ἱακχήσατε δ' οὐρανῷ
καὶ παρὰ θρόνον ἀρχέταν
γλαυκᾶς τ' ἐν Ἀθήνας.

μέλλω τὰς πατριώτιδος γᾶς, 753
 μέλλω περὶ τῶν δόμων
 ἱκέτας ὑποδεχθεῖς,
 κίνδυνον πολλῷ τεμεῖν σιδάρῳ. .
 δεινὸν μὲν πόλιν ὡς Μυκῆνας ἀντιστρ.
 εὐδαίμονα καὶ δορὸς 760
 πολυαίνεται ἀλκᾷ
 μῆνιν ἐμᾷ χθονὶ κεύθειν
 κακὸν δ', ὦ πόλις, εἰ ξένους
 ἱκτῆρας παραδώσομεν
 κελεύσμασιν Ἄργους. 765
 Ζεὺς μοι ξύμμαχος, οὐ φοβοῦμαι,
 Ζεὺς μοι χάριν ἐνδίκως
 ἔχει· οὔποτε θνατῶν
 ἦσσοιες παρ' ἐμοὶ θεοὶ φανοῦνται.
 ἀλλ', ὦ πότνια, σὸν γὰρ οὐδας στρ. 770
 γᾶς σὸν καὶ πόλις, ἄς σὺ μάτηρ
 δέσποινά τε καὶ φύλαξ,
 πόρευσον ἄλλα τὸν οὐ δικαίως
 τᾷδ' ἐπάγοντα δορυσσόητα
 στρατὸν Ἀργόθεν οὐ γὰρ ἐμᾷ γ' ἀρετᾷ 775
 δίκαιός εἰμ' ἐκπεσεῖν μελάρων.
 ἐπεὶ σοι πολύθυστος αἶε ἀντιστρ.
 τιμὰ κραίνεται, οὐδὲ λήθει
 μηνῶν φθινὰς ἀμέρα,
 νέων τ' αἰοδαὶ χορῶν τε μολπαί. 780
 ἀνεμόεντι δὲ γᾶς ἐπ' ὄχθῳ
 ὀλολύγματα παννυχίοις ὑπὸ παρ-
 θένων ἱακχεῖ ποδῶν κρότοισιν.
 ΘΕ. δέσποινα, μύθους σοί τε συντομωτάτους
 κλύειν ἐμοί τε τῷδε καλλίστους, φέρω. 785

νικῶμεν ἐχθροὺς, καὶ τροπαῖ' ἰδρύεται
παντευχίαν ἔχοντα πολεμίων σέθεν.

ΑΛ. ὦ φίλταθ', ἦδε σ' ἡμέρα διήλασεν
ἡλευθερώσθαι τοῖσδε τοῖς ἀγγέλμασιν.
μιάς δέ μ' οὐπω συμφορᾶς ἑλευθεροῖς· 790
φόβος γὰρ εἴ μοι ζῶσιν οὓς ἐγὼ θέλω.

ΘΕ. ζῶσιν μέγιστόν γ' εὐκλεεῖς κατὰ στρατόν.

ΑΛ. ὁ μὲν γέρων οὖν ἔστιν Ἰόλεως ἔτι;

ΘΕ. μάλιστα, πράξας γ' ἐκ θεῶν κάλλιστα δῆ.

ΑΛ. τί δ' ἔστι; μῶν τι κεδνὸν ἡγωνίζετο; 795

ΘΕ. νέος μεθέστηκε ἐκ γέροντος αὐθις αὖ.

ΑΛ. θαυμάστ' ἔλεξας· ἀλλὰ σ' εὐτυχῇ φίλων
μάχης ἀγῶνα πρῶτον ἀγγεῖλαι θέλω.

ΘΕ. εἰς μου λόγος σοι πάντα σημανεῖ τάδε·
ἐπεὶ γὰρ ἀλλήλοισιν ὀπλίτην στρατόν 800
κατὰ στόμ' ἐκτείνοντες ἀντετάξαμεν,
ἐκβὰς τεθρίππων Ἔλλος ἀρμάτων πόδα,
ἔστη μέσοισιν ἐν μεταιχμίοις δορός.

κᾶπειτ' ἔλεξεν, ὦ στρατήγ', ὃς Ἀργόθεν
ἦκεις, τί τήνδε γαῖαν οὐκ εἰάσαμεν; 805

καὶ τὰς Μυκήνας οὐδὲν ἐργάσει κακὸν
ἀνδρὸς στερήσας· ἀλλ' ἐμοὶ μόνος μόνῳ
μάχην συνάψας, ἥ κτανὼν ἄγου λαβῶν
τοὺς Ἡρακλείους παῖδας, ἥ θανὼν ἐμοὶ
τιμὰς πατρώους καὶ δόμους ἔχειν ἄφες. 810

στρατὸς δ' ἐπήνεσ', ἔς τ' ἀπαλλαγὰς πόνων
καλῶς λελέχθαι μῦθον ἔς τ' εὐψυχίαν.

ὁ δ' οὔτε τοὺς κλύοντας αἰδεσθεῖς λόγων
οὔτ' αὐτὸς αὐτοῦ δειλίαν, στρατηγὸς ὦν,
ἐλθεῖν ἐτόλμησ' ἐγγὺς ἀλκίμου δορός, 815
ἀλλ' ἦν κάκιστος· εἶτα τοιοῦτος γεγώς

τοὺς Ἡρακλείους ἦλθε δουλώσων γόνους.
 Ὅλλος μὲν οὖν ἀπώχετ' ἐς τάξιν πάλιν
 μάντεις δ', ἐπειδὴ μονομάχου δι' ἀσπίδος
 διαλλαγὰς ἔγνωσαν οὐ τελουμένας, 820
 ἔσφαζον, οὐκ ἔμελλον, ἀλλ' ἀφίεσαν
 λαιμῶν βροτείων εὐθὺς οὖριον φόνον.
 οἱ δ' ἄρματ' εἰσέβαινον, οἱ δ' ὑπ' ἀσπίδων
 πλευραῖς ἔκρυπτον πλευρ'. Ἀθηναίων δ' ἀναξ
 στρατῷ παρήγγελλ' οἷα χρή τὸν εὐγενή, 825
 "ὦ ξυμπολῖται, τῇ τε βοσκούσῃ χθονὶ
 καὶ τῇ τεκούσῃ νῦν τιν' ἀρκέσαι χρεών."
 ὁ δ' αὖ τό τ' Ἀργος μὴ καταισχύναι θέλει
 καὶ τὰς Μυκῆνας συμμάχους ἐλίσσετο.
 ἐπεὶ δ' ἐσήμην' ὄρθιον Τυρσηνικῇ 830
 σάλπιγγι, καὶ συνήψαν ἀλλήλοις μάχην,
 πόσον τιν' αὐχεῖς πάταγον ἀσπίδων βρέμειν,
 πόσον τινὰ στεναγμὸν οἰμωγὴν θ' ὁμοῦ;
 τὰ πρῶτα μὲν νυν πίτυλος Ἀργείου δορὸς
 ἐρρήξαθ' ἡμᾶς· εἴτ' ἐχώρησαν πάλιν. 835
 τὸ δεύτερον δὲ πούς ἐπαλλαχθεῖς ποδὶ,
 ἀνὴρ δ' ἐπ' ἀνδρὶ σταῖς, ἐκαρτέρει μάχῃ·
 πολλοὶ δ' ἔπιπτον. ἦν δὲ δύο κελεύσματα,
 ὦ τὰς Ἀθήνας, ὦ τὸν Ἀργείων γῆν
 σπείροντες, οὐκ ἀρήξετ' αἰσχύνῃν πόλει; 840
 μόλις δὲ πάντα δρῶντες οὐκ ἄτερ πόνων
 ἐτρεψάμεσθ' Ἀργεῖον ἐς φυγὴν δόρυ.
 κἄνταυθ' ὁ πρέσβυς Ὅλλον ἐξορμώμενον
 ἰδὼν, ὀρέξας ἰκέτευσε δεξιὰν
 Ἰόλαος ἐμβῆσαι νιν ἵππειον δίφρον. 845
 λαβὼν δὲ χερσὶν ἡνίας Εὐρυσθέως
 πώλοισ ἐπέιχε. τὰπὸ τοῦδ' ἤδη κλύων

λέγοιμ' ἂν ἄλλων, δεῦρο δ' αὐτὸς εἰσιδών.
 Παλληνίδος γὰρ σεμνὸν ἐκπερὼν πάγον
 δίας Ἀθάνας, ἄρμ' ἰδὼν Εὐρυσθέως, 850
 ἠράσαθ' Ἥβη Ζηνὶ θ', ἡμέραν μίαν
 νέος γενέσθαι καποτίσασθαι δίκην
 ἐχθρούς· κλύειν δὲ θαύματος πάρεστί σοι.
 δισσὼ γὰρ ἀστέρ' ἵππικοῖς ἐπὶ ζυγοῖς
 σταθέντ' ἔκρυψαν ἄρμα λυγαίῳ νέφει· 855
 σὸν δὲ λέγουσι παῖδά γ' οἱ σοφώτεροι
 Ἥβην θ'· ὁ δ' ὄρφνης ἐκ δυσαιθρίου νέων
 βραχιόνων ἔδειξεν ἡβητὴν τύπον.
 αἰρεῖ δ' ὁ κλεινὸς Ἰόλεως Εὐρυσθέως
 τέτρωρον ἄρμα πρὸς πέτραις Σκειρωνίσι. 860
 δεσμοῖς τε δήσας χεῖρας ἀκροθίνιον
 κάλλιστον ἤκει τὸν στρατηλάτην ἄγων,
 τὸν ὀλβιον πάροιθε· τῇ δὲ νῦν τύχη
 βροτοῖς ἅπασι λαμπρὰ κηρύσσει μαθεῖν,
 τὸν εὐτυχεῖν δοκοῦντα μὴ ζηλοῦν, πρὶν ἂν 865
 θανόντ' ἴδῃ τις· ὥς ἐφήμεροι τύχαι.

ΧΟ. ὦ Ζεῦ τροπαῖε, νῦν ἐμοὶ δεινοῦ φόβου
 ἐλεύθερον πάρεστιν ἡμαρ εἰσιδεῖν.

ΑΛ. ὦ Ζεῦ, χρόνῳ μὲν τᾶμ' ἐπεσκέψω κακά·
 χάριν δ' ὅμως σοι τῶν πεπραγμένων ἔχω. 870
 καὶ παῖδα τὸν ἐμὸν πρόσθεν οὐ δοκοῦσ' ἐγὼ
 θεοῖς ὀμιλεῖν νῦν ἐπίσταμαι σαφῶς.
 ὦ τέκνα, νῦν δὲ νῦν ἐλεύθεροι πόνων,
 ἐλεύθεροι δὲ τοῦ κακῶς ὀλουμένου
 Εὐρυσθέως ἔσεσθε, καὶ πόλιν πατρός 875
 ὀψεσθε, κλήρους δ' ἐμβατεύσετε χθονὸς,
 καὶ θεοῖς πατρώοις θύσεθ', ὧν ἀπειργαμένοι
 ξένοι πλανήτην εἵχετ' ἄθλιον βίον.

ἀτὰρ τί κεύθων Ἰόλεως σοφόν ποτε
 Εὐρύσθέως ἐφείσαθ' ὥστε μὴ κτανεῖν 880
 λέξον· παρ' ἡμῖν μὲν γὰρ οὐ σοφὸν τόδε,
 ἐχθροὺς λαβόντα μάποτίσασθαι δίκην.

ΘΕ. τὸ σὸν προτιμῶν, ὥς νιν ὀφθαλμοῖς ἴδοις
 κρατοῦσα καὶ σῇ δεσποτούμενον χερί.
 οὐ μὴν ἐκόντα γ' αἰτὸν, ἀλλὰ πρὸς βίαν 883
 ἔξευξ' ἀνάγκη· καὶ γὰρ οὐκ ἐβούλετο
 ζῶν ἐς σὸν ἐλθεῖν ὄμμα καὶ δοῦναι δίκην.
 ἀλλ', ὦ γεραιά, χαῖρε, καὶ μέμνησό μοι
 ὃ πρῶτον εἶπας, ἥνικ' ἤρχόμην λόγου
 ἐλευθέρωσόν μ'· ἐν δὲ τοῖς τοιοῖσδε χρῆ 890
 ἀψευδὲς εἶναι τοῖσι γενναίοις στόμα.

ΧΘ. ἐμοὶ χορὸς μὲν ἡδὺς, εἰ λίγεια στρ.
 λωτοῦ χάρις εἰνὶ δαιτὶ,
 εἴη τ' εὐχαρις Ἀφροδίτα·
 τερπνὸν δέ τι καὶ φίλων ἄρ' 893
 εὐτυχίαν ιδέσθαι
 τῶν πάρος οὐ δοκούντων.
 πολλὰ γὰρ τίκτει
 Μοῖρα τελεσσιδώτειρ'
 Αἰὼν τε Κρόνου παῖς. 900
 ἔχεις ὁδὸν τιν', ὦ πόλις, δίκαιον· ἀντιστρ.
 οὐ χρεὶ ποτε τόδ' ἀφελέσθαι,
 τιμᾶν θεούς· ὃ δὲ μή σε φάσκων
 ἐγγὺς μανιῶν ἐλαύνει,
 δεικνυμένων ἐλέγχων 905
 τῶνδ'. ἐπίσημα γάρ τοι
 θεὸς παραγγέλλει,
 τῶν ἀδίκων παραιρῶν
 φρονήματος ἀεί.

ἔστιν ἐν οὐρανῷ βεβακῶς
 στρ. 910
 τεὸς γόνος, ὦ γεραιὰ,
 φεύγω λόγον ὡς τὸν Ἄϊδα
 δόμον κατέβα, πυρὸς
 δεινῇ φλογὶ σῶμα δαισθεῖς,
 Ἥβας τ' ἐρατὸν χροῖζει
 915
 λέχος χρυσέαν κατ' αὐλάν.
 ὦ Ὑμέναιε, δισσοὺς
 παῖδας Διὸς ἡξίωσας.
 συμφέρεται τὰ πολλὰ πολλοῖς·
 ἀντιστρ.
 καὶ γὰρ πατρὶ τῶνδ' Ἀθάναν
 920
 λέγουσ' ἐπίκουρον εἶναι,
 καὶ τοῦσδε θεῶς πόλις
 καὶ λαὸς ἔσωσε κείνας,
 ἔσχεν δ' ὕβριν ἀνδρὸς, ᾧ θυ-
 μὸς ἦν πρὸ δίκας βίαιος.
 925
 μήποτ' ἐμοὶ φρόνημα
 ψυχὰ τ' ἀκόρεστος εἴη.

ΑΓΓΕΛΟΣ.

δέσποιν', ὁρᾷς μὲν, ἀλλ' ὅμως εἰρήσεται,
 Εὐρυσθέα σοι τόνδ' ἄγοντες ἤκομεν,
 ἄελπτου ὄψιν, τῷδέ τ' οὐχ ἦσσαν τυχεῖν·
 930
 οὐ γάρ ποτ' ἠὔχει χεῖρας ἵζεσθαι σέθεν,
 ὅτ' ἐκ Μυκηνῶν πολυπόνῳ σὺν ἀσπίδι
 ἔστειχε, μείζω τῆς τύχης φρονῶν πολὺ,
 πέρσων Ἀθήνας. ἀλλὰ τὴν ἐναντίαν
 δαίμων ἔθηκε καὶ μετέστησεν τύχην.
 935
 Ἄλλος μὲν οὖν ὃ τ' ἐσθλὸς Ἰόλεως βρέτας
 Διὸς τροπαίου καλλίνικον ἵστασαν
 ἐμοὶ δὲ πρὸς σέ τόνδ' ἐπιστέλλουσ' ἄγειν,

τέρψαι θέλοντες σὴν φρέν'· ἐκ γὰρ εὐτυχοῦς
ἡδιστον ἐχθρόν ἄνδρα δυστυχοῦνθ' ὀράν. 940

- ΑΛ. ὦ μῖσος, ἦκεις; εἰλέ σ' ἡ Δίκη χρόνῳ;
πρῶτον μὲν οὖν μοι δεῦρ' ἐπίστρεψον κᾶρα,
καὶ τλῆθι τοὺς σοὺς προσβλέπειν ἐναντίον
ἐχθροῦς· κρατεῖ γὰρ νῦν γε κοῦ κρατεῖς ἔτι·
ἐκείνος εἰ σὺ, βούλομαι γὰρ εἰδέναι, 945
ὃς πολλὰ μὲν τὸν ὄνθ' ὅπου 'στὶ νῦν ἐμὸν
παῖδ' ἠξίωσας, ὦ πανοῦργ', ἐφνυβρίσαι;
τί γὰρ σὺ κείνουν οὐκ ἔτλης καθυβρίσαι;
ὃς καὶ παρ' Ἀιδην ζῶντά νιν κατήγαγες,
ὔδρας λέοντάς τ' ἐξαπολλύναι λέγων 950
ἔπεμπες; ἄλλα δ' οἱ' ἐμηχανῶ κακὰ
σιγῶ· μακρὸς γὰρ μῦθος ἂν γένοιτό μοι.
κοῦκ ἤρκεσέν σοι ταῦτα τολμῆσαι μόνον,
ἀλλ' ἐξ ἀπάσης κάμει καὶ τέκν' Ἑλλάδος
ἤλαυνες, ἰκέτας δαιμόνων καθήμενους, 955
τοὺς μὲν γέροντας, τοὺς δὲ νηπίους ἔτι.
ἀλλ' ἠῦρες ἄνδρας καὶ πόλισμ' ἐλεύθερον,
οἷ σ' οὐκ ἔδεισαν. δεῖ σε κατθανεῖν κακῶς.
καὶ κερδανεῖς ἅπαντα· χρή γὰρ οὐχ ἅπαξ
θνήσκειν σέ, πολλὰ πῆματ' ἐξειργασμένον. 960

ΑΓ. οὐκ ἔστ' αὖνυστὸν τόνδε σοι κατακτανεῖν.

ΑΛ. ἄλλως ἄρ' αὐτὸν αἰχμάλωτον εἴλομεν.
εἴργει δὲ δὴ τίς τόνδε μὴ θανεῖν νόμος;

ΑΓ. τοῖς τῆσδε χώρας προστάταισιν οὐ δοκεῖ.

ΑΛ. τί δὴ τόδ'; ἐχθροὺς τοισίδ' οὐ καλὸν κτανεῖν; 965

ΑΓ. οὐχ ὄντιν' ἂν γε ζῶνθ' ἔλωσιν ἐν μάχῃ.

ΑΛ. καὶ ταῦτα δόξανθ' Ὅτ' ἄλλος ἐξηνέσχετο;

ΑΓ. χρὴν δ' αὐτὸν, οἶμαι, τῇδ' ἀπιστῆσαι χθονί.

ΑΛ. χρὴν τόνδε μὴ ζῆν μηδὲ φῶς ὀράν ἔτι.

- ΑΓ. τότε ἡδίκηθη πρῶτον οὐ θανὼν ὕδε. 970
 ΑΛ. οὐκοῦν ἔτ' ἐστὶν ἐν καλῷ δοῦναι δίκην.
 ΑΓ. οὐκ ἔστι τοῦτον ὅστις ἂν κατακτάνοι.
 ΑΛ. ἔγωγε καίτοι φημι καὶ εἶναι τινα.
 ΑΓ. πολλὴν ἄρ' ἔξεις μέμψιν, εἰ δράσεις τόδε.
 ΑΛ. φιλῶ πόλιν τήνδ' οὐδὲν ἀντιλεκτέον. 975
 τοῦτον δ', ἐπείπερ χεῖρας ἦλθεν εἰς ἐμὰς,
 οὐκ ἔστι θνητῶν ὅστις ἐξαιρήσεται.
 πρὸς ταῦτα τὴν θρασεῖαν ὅστις ἂν θέλῃ
 καὶ τὴν φρονοῦσαν μείζον ἢ γυναῖκα χρή
 λέξει· τὸ δ' ἔργον τοῦτ' ἐμοὶ πεπραγέται. 980
 ΧΟ. δεινόν τι καὶ συγγνωστὸν, ὦ γύναι, σ' ἔχειν
 νεῖκος πρὸς ἄνδρα τόνδε γιγνώσκω καλῶς.

ΕΤΡΥΣΘΕΤΣ.

γύναι, σάφ' ἴσθι μὴ με θωπεύσῃς, γέ, 990
 μηδ' ἄλλο μηδὲν τῆς ἐμῆς ψυχῆς περὶ
 λέξουσ'. ὅθεν χρὴ δειλίαν ὀφλέσθαι.
 ἐγὼ δὲ νεῖκος οὐχ ἐκὼν τόδ' ἤραμαι.
 ἦδη γε σοὶ μὲν αὐτανέψιος γεγώς,
 τῷ σῷ δὲ παιδὶ συγγενῆς Ἡρακλῆει.
 ἀλλ' εἴτ' ἔχρηζον εἴτε μὴ, θεὸς γὰρ ἦν,
 "Ἡρα με κάμνειν τήνδ' ἔθηκε τὴν νόσον. 995
 ἐπεὶ δ' ἐκείνῳ δυσμένειαν ἡράμην
 καὶ γυνὼν ἀγῶνα τόνδ' ἀγωνιούμενος,
 πολλῶν σοφιστῆς πημάτων ἐγιγνόμεν,
 καὶ πόλλ' ἔτικτον νυκτὶ συνθακῶν αἰεὶ
 ὅπως διώσας καὶ κατακτείνας ἐμοὺς 998
 ἐχθροὺς τὸ λοιπὸν μὴ συνοικίην φύβῳ,
 εἰδὼς μὲν οὐκ ἀριθμὸν, ἀλλ' ἐτητύμως
 ἄνδρ' ὄντα τὸν σὸν παῖδα καὶ γὰρ ἐχθρὸς ὦν

- ἀκούσεται τά γ' ἐσθλὰ, χρηστὸς ὦν ἀνὴρ.
 κείνου δ' ἀπαλλαχθέντος οὐκ ἐχρῆν μ' ἄρα, 1030
 μισούμενον πρὸς τῶνδε καὶ ξυνειδότα
 ἔχθραν πατρώαν, πάντα κινήσαι πέτρον,
 κτείνοντα κακβάλλοντα καὶ τεχνώμενον;
 τοιαῦτα δρῶντι τᾶμ' ἐγίγνετ' ἀσφαλῆ.
 οὐκοῦν σύ γ' ἂν λαβοῦσα τὰς ἐμὰς τύχας 1005
 ἐχθροῦ λέοντος δυσμενῇ βλαστήματα
 ἤλαυνες ἂν κακοῖσιν, ἀλλὰ σωφρόνως
 εἴσας οἰκεῖν Ἄργος· οὐτὶν' ἂν πίθοις.
 νῦν οὖν ἐπειδὴ μ' οὐ διώλεσαν τότε
 πρόθυμον ὄντα, τοῖσιν Ἑλλήνων νόμοις 1010
 οὐχ ἄγνός εἰμι τῷ κτανόντι κατθανεῖν·
 πύλις τ' ἀφῆκε σωφρονούσα, τὸν θεὸν
 μείζον τίλουσα τῆς ἐμῆς ἔχθρας πολύ.
 ἃ γ' εἶπας ἀντήκουσας· ἐντεῦθεν δὲ χρή
 τὸν προστρόπαιον τὸν τε γενναῖον καλεῖν. 1015
 οὕτω γε μέντοι τᾶμ' ἔχει· θανεῖν μὲν οὐ
 χρήζω, λιπὼν δ' ἂν οὐδὲν ἀχθολίμην βίον.
- XO. παραινέσαι σοι σμικρὸν, Ἀλκμήνη, θέλω,
 τὸν ἄνδρ' ἀφείναι τόνδ', ἐπεὶ πόλει δοκεῖ.
- ΑΛ. τί δ', ἦν θάνη τε καὶ πόλει πιθώμεθα; 1020
- XO. τὰ λῶστί' ἂν εἴη· πῶς τὰδ' οὖν γενήσεται;
- ΑΛ. ἐγὼ διδάξω ῥαδίως· κτανούσα γὰρ
 τόνδ' εἶτα νεκρὸν τοῖς μετελθοῦσιν φίλων
 δώσω· τὸ γὰρ σῶμ' οὐκ ἀπιστήσω χθονί·
 οὗτος δὲ δώσει τὴν δίκην θανὼν ἐμοί. 1025
- ΕΤ. κτεῖν, οὐ παραιτούμαι σε· τήνδε δὲ πτόλιν,
 ἐπεὶ μ' ἀφῆκε καὶ κατηδέσθη κτανεῖν,
 χρησμῷ παλαιῷ Λοξίου δωρήσομαι,
 ὃς ὠφελήσει μείζον' ἢ δοκεῖν χρόνῳ.

θανόντα γάρ με θάψεθ' οὐ τὸ μόρσιμον, 1030
 δίας πάροιθε παρθένου Παλληνίδος.

καὶ σοὶ μὲν εὖνους καὶ πόλει σωτήριος
 μέτοικος αἰεὶ κείσομαι κατὰ χθονός,
 τοῖς τῶνδε δ' ἐκγόνοισι πολεμιώτατος,
 ὅταν μὀλωσι δεῦρο σὺν πολλῇ χειρὶ, 1035

χάριν προδόντες τήνδε τοιούτων ξένων
 προῦσθητε. πῶς οὖν ταῦτ' ἐγὼ πεπυσμένος
 δεῦρ' ἦλθον, ἀλλ' οὐ χρησμὸν ἡδούμην θεοῦ;

Ἦραν νομίζων θεσφάτων κρείσσω πολλῷ,
 κούκ ἂν προδοῦναί μ'. ἀλλὰ μήτε μοι χοῶς 1040
 μήθ' αἰμ' ἐάσης εἰς ἐμὸν στάξαι τάφον.
 κακὸν γὰρ αὐτοῖς νόστον ἀντὶ τῶνδ' ἐγὼ
 δώσω· διπλοῦν δὲ κέρδος ἔξετ' ἐξ ἐμοῦ,
 ὑμᾶς τ' ὀνήσω τούσδε τε βλάψω θανών.

ΑΛ. τί δῆτα μέλλετ', εἰ πόλει σωτηρίαν 1045

κατεργάσασθαι τοῖσί τ' ἐξ ὑμῶν χρεῶν,
 κτείνειν τὸν ἄνδρα τόνδ', ἀκούοντες τάδε;
 δείκνυσι γὰρ κέλευθον ἀσφαλεστάτην.
 ἐχθρὸς μὲν ἀνὴρ, ὠφελεῖ δὲ κατθανών
 κομίζετ' αὐτὸν, δμῶες, εἴτα χρὴ κυσὶ 1050
 δοῦναι κτανόντας· μὴ γὰρ ἐλπίσης ὅπως
 αὐθις πατρώας ζῶν ἔμ' ἐκβαλεῖς χθονός.

ΧΟ. ταῦτα δοκεῖ μοι. στείχετ', ὁπαδοί.

τὰ γὰρ ἐξ ἡμῶν
 καθαρῶς ἔσται βασιλεῦσιν. 1055

ANALYSIS.

ACT I. POLITICAL.

Athens engages to defend the exiled Argive Heracleidæ against Eurystheus and against Argos.

ACT II.

[The episode or interlude of] Macaria, who offers herself to die for her family.

ACT III.

[The episode of] the infirm Iolaus going to join the fray.

ACT IV. POLITICAL.

The victory of Athens over Argos.

ACT V. POLITICAL.

The prophecy of the Argive Eurystheus in favour of Athens against the ungrateful sons of the Heracleidæ and against Argos.

EPITOME OF THE DRAMA.

1—352. ACT I. *Political.*

Iolaus, who had been the companion of Heracles in his labours, is discovered clinging, with the young boys of Heracles, to the altar in front of the temple of Zeus at Marathon.

1—54. *Iolaus soliloquises.* He who lives for himself is useless. But I, who of my own will shared the toils of Heracles, now defend his fatherless children, who are driven by their father's foe, Eurystheus of Argos, from city to city: for with threats of the vengeance of Argos he forces men to drive them forth. At last we have come to Marathon, over which city Demophon, son of Theseus, and Athens are lords. And with us, but within the temple, is Alcmena the mother of Heracles, with his daughters. Hyllus, his son, has gone to seek if there be yet another city of refuge.—But once more I see the Herald of Eurystheus, who has come to drive us hence also.

55—72. *Enters Copeus the Herald of Eurystheus.* *Copeus:* Go back to Argos, to your doom. *Iolaus:* Nay: for this altar of Zeus, and this free people, will protect me. Help!

73—98. *Enter the Chorus, citizens of Marathon: to whom Iolaus sets forth his story and his claim.*

99—119. *The Chorus remonstrate in vain with Copeus.* *Enter Demophon, who has heard the cry of Iolaus.*

120—129. To him the Chorus state the case.

130—133. *D. to Copeus.* Justify yourself.

134—178. *Copeus.* Eurystheus of Argos claims his own. Hitherto that claim has been granted. These suppliants must think you foolish. For, consider, if you become the champion of babes you will gain nothing, but will lose: for defence of these will mean War with Argos. Surrender these, and a powerful state is your friend.

181—231. *Iolaus, to Demophon.* Sire, in *this* country I may plead my case. First: since (184—190) they have disowned and exiled us from Argos, how can they claim us back? Next: (191—204) as for *fear* of Argos, free Athens would never—but I will not praise her to her face. Thirdly, (205—213) the claims of blood: your father and Heracles were kinsmen. Fourthly, (214—222) the call of gratitude: since by Heracles was your father brought back from Hades. Lastly, (223—231) besides all these, for pity's sake.

236—252. *Demophon to Iolaus.* Four things—Religion, Kinship, Gratitude, and Shame—constrain me. Betray, and to Argives?—(to the herald) Go, tell your master, the Courts are open: but force we will not endure.

253—273. Rapid interchange of arguments, (chiefly on the grounds above stated,) culminating in threats, between Demophon and Copreus.

274—283. *Copreus.* I go, then; but will return with Eurystheus and his host. Tremble at Argos. *Exit Copreus.*

284—287. *Demophon, to Chorus.* Argos, quotha! But Athens is dauntless and free.

288—296. *Chorus.* True; but yet this is a crisis. What a coloured picture he will draw to his master!

297—328. *Iolaus, to the Heracleidae.* You see how great a thing it is to be nobly born. For from all Hellas, the sons of Theseus alone are found to defend the defenceless. Never, in days to come, lift a hand against your saviour Athens, neither you nor your children.—Demophon, you are worthy of your father.

329—332. *Chorus.* Truly Athens was ever the friend of the friendless.

333—343. *Demophon.* Who can doubt that Heracles' children's children will be grateful for this! Retire within now, while I array my army. *Exit D.*

344—352. *Iolaus.* Nay, we will abide at the altar. And may Pallas the Invincible defend the right! *Iolaus remains.*

353—380. CHORAL ODE I, closing Act I.

The boasts of Argos shall not make Athens quail, nor surrender suppliants to violent hands. Her Empire is peace: but ill will he fare who shall touch the city of the Graces.

381—607. ACT II.

381—388. *Iolaus* (to Demophon re-entering). My son, what news? Eurystheus *must* come, I know: but Zeus will abate his pride.

389—424. *Demophon*. He *has* come. His camp is on our borders. We too are ready. Every oracle have I sought, and from all have one answer: "we succeed if we sacrifice a maid of noble blood." Mine own, I will not: nor will I force my people. If I do not fight, they will blame me; but if I shed the blood of their daughters, my people are not free.

427—460. *Iolaus*. Then are we again blown back from harbour. The gods have willed our death. For myself I care not: surrender *me*, instead of these.

464—473. *Demophon*. Not thee does Eurystheus seek, but the children of his foe. Nor is there any help for it.

Iolaus groans aloud.

474—483. *Whereon enters*, from the temple, the daughter of Heracles, *Macaria*: Forgive this boldness in a maid who is the eldest of her brethren. What new woe is this?

484—499. *Iolaus* relates to *Macaria* the answer of the oracles, and what is practically the refusal of Demophon to help the Heracleidæ further.

500—534. *Macaria*. Then fear no more. Lo, unbidden, I offer myself. Shall Athens risk her lives for us, and we, children of such a father, not offer our own for ourselves? And, (511) if I refuse, it will but be to die at the hands of Eurystheus, or to wander ever outcast as a coward. (526) My father's daughter has no choice. I die then, for my race.

539—546. *Iolaus*. You are indeed your father's child. But draw the lot with your sisters.

547—551. *Macaria*. Draw me no lots. Of my own will only will I die.

552—557. *Iolaus*. Do as you will.

558—563. *Macaria*. Be present at my death.

564. *Iolaus*. I cannot.

565, 6. *Macaria*. At least ask Demophon that my own sex may attend me.

567—573. *Demophon*. It shall be so. Say now your last words.
Exit Demophon finally.

574—596. *Macaria* in a beautiful and simple speech takes farewell of Iolaus and of the Heracleidæ; and *exit finally*.

597—607. *Iolaus* falls to the ground, and there remains.

608—627. CHORAL ODE II, *closing Act II.*

The gods put down the mighty from their seat, and exalt the humble and meek.—How great and lovely is a noble death!

630—747. ACT III.

630—645. *Enters servant of Hyllus*, with news that he, with an army, is at hand. Iolaus calls from the temple *Alcmena*, who,

646—665, at first threatens the messenger, thinking him another emissary of Eurystheus; but is reassured by Iolaus, who

666—679, questions the messenger about the united armies of Hyllus and Demophon, and,

680—701, finally asserting that he will himself join the battle, against much remonstrance wins his point, and sends the messenger to the temple for armour.

702—708. The Chorus protest, and

709—719, Alcmena protests; but,

720—747, on the re-appearance of the messenger with the armour, *Iolaus*, after painfully equipping himself, hobbles off supported by the dubious messenger, flinging as he goes an imprecation at Eurystheus. *Alcmena remains.*

748—783. CHORAL ODE III, *closing Act III.*

The Chorus in this great but inevitable crisis invokes the aid of heaven and especially of Athena.

784—891. ACT IV. *Political.*

784—798. *Enters an Attendant* (who answers the purpose of the usual ἄγγελος) with news, that the combined forces are victorious, and that Iolaus has wrought wonders.

799—866. In a long ῥῆσις the *Attendant* tells how Eurystheus (799—818) having declined the challenge of Hyllus to single combat, each army (819—823) after sacrifice made ready for battle. [This sacrifice is very briefly touched on.] And how (824—842) the battle raged with various fortune, till at the turn of the fight Iolaus, (843—850) who had begged a chariot, started to pursue Eurystheus, and (851—866) after prayer and with miracle grew young again and took and bound him and is here bringing him alive.

869—882. *Alcmena* thanking the Gods for this deliverance yet marvels that Iolaus did not slay his captive.

883—891. The *Attendant* explains: the prisoner was spared to glut the eyes of Alcmena.

[But note that the poet for the following reason departed from the tradition that Eurystheus was slain in battle: that from an Argive mouth might issue, in the final act, the denunciation of Argos and the prophecy of Athenian success, which would bring the drama to a political and a popular close.]

892—927. CHORAL ODE IV, *closing Act IV.*

892—900, Pleasant is weal after woe. 901—909, Athens, thou art no loser by thy worship of the gods. 910—918, Heracles, we know now, is deified: 919—927, and his children have been preserved by the people of his patron Athena; and pride hath had its fall.

928—1055. ACT V. *Political.*

928—940. *Enters to Alcmena a Herald* with Eurystheus: Lo, I bring Eurystheus in chains.

941—960. *Alcmena.* Have I found thee, oh mine enemy? Now hast thou met a people thy match. Hence, and to thy doom.

961—974. The *Herald* remonstrates in vain with Alcmena, that Athens slays foes in fair fight, not captives in cold blood.

975—980. *Alcmena*. But he is mine, nor shall any deliver him from mine hand.

983—1017. *Eurystheus*. (983—990) I shall not cringe. But know that this quarrel with my kindred was none of my seeking, but was the will of Hera. When once therefore I knew my fate, and (991—999) knew the greatness of my foe, I wrought my best to foil him, and therefore also my best against the inheritors of their father's hate. (1000—1008) You would have done the same. (1009—1017) You dare not, if Athens dare not, slay me. But to me it is all one.

1018, 9. *Chorus*. Spare him, since Athens would spare him.

1020—1025. *Alcmena*. But I will please both myself and Athens: for I will slay his life, and then surrender his person.

1026—1044. *Eurystheus*. Slay on! But first in thanks to Athens I publish this oracle of Apollo:—that you bury me in your own land, in the place appointed by him. So shall I be friend to Athens and (1035, 7) foe to the [Peloponnesian] descendants of these children, when they invade this land. You ask, why did I meet my fate, if I foreknew it? Thinking that Hera would uphold me against the oracle. But be sure that my death will be the Bane of Argos.

1045—1052. *Alcmena* (to her attendants). Take him out and slay him. *Exeunt omnes*.

1053—1055. *Chorus* departing: We agree; for so *our* hands are clean.

CRITICAL NOTES.

[For abbreviations see head of Explanatory Notes.]

7. ἡσύχως is the original reading. ἡσυχον Elm., on the ground that the adjective is often used for adverb; as in *Hec.* 35, ἡσυχοὶ θάσσουσι. Cf. σαφῶς in 180, and note.

19. ὅπη is orig., which form of the word Elm. would never adopt. ὅπη Pfl., on the ground that ποῦ denotes rest, ποῖ motion to, and πη is doubtful, and therefore well used here. Cf. 46, and Porson, *Hecuba* 1062.

21. φίλων Elm., which, with προτιμῶν, is orig. Reading προτιμῶν, translate *exaggerans jactansque*. For φίλων, φίλοις and φιλεῖν were suggested by Elm. and Pfl.

41. Ἀλκμήνη orig. and Elm.

46. Cf. 19. ὅπη orig., ὅποι Elm., ὅπη Pfl., ὅπου P. Cf. *Hec.* 419, ποῖ τελευτήσω βιών, and *Herc. Fur.* 74, where some read ποῖ πατὴρ ἀπεσσι γῆς. So also *Aves* 45, ὅποι.

52. πέμψας ἀνὴρ orig., Elm., Pfl.

53. ὥς for ὅς, in sense of ἐπει, is orig., and Pfl.

68. νομίζων is the accepted reading; but Elm. altered it to κομίζων.

76. ἀμαλδὼν is a correction from μᾶλλον.

77. After this line, D. and Pfl. mark a line as omitted: but for this there seems no sufficient reason.

80. For σὺ δ', (so P. and D. after Tyrwhitt), δδε is read by orig., E., B., M., and Pfl.; in the sense of δεῦρο, heus tu. See Pfl., on the question whether δδε can be so used.

83. κατέχευ' is the accepted reading for κατέσχευ', metri gratiâ. But see Elm., who holds that κατέχευ' cannot be used in this sense, and prefers the form κατίσχευ', for which he refers to Thuc. VII. 33, κατίσχουσιν, and IV. 42, κατασχήσουσιν.—On Εὐβοῖδ' see Elm., who reads Εὐβῶδ'.—ἀκράν for ἀκτάν, P., metri gratiâ.

103. ἀπολιπεῖν is accepted for ἀπολείπειν [Reiske suggested ἀπολέ-

πειν, decorticare, which Hermann approved]. But σ' for σφ' is read by orig., Elm., Pfl., M., &c. : in which case, the remark is addressed to Iolaus.

108. For πόλει, Elm. suggested πάλιν, τινι, and finally πέλει. See Pfl.

116. The reading in the text is that of orig., Elm., M., P., &c.—But Pfl. gives πρὸς τοῦτον ἀγὼν τὰρὰ, Hermann πρὸς τὸνδ' ἂν ἀγὼν τὰρα: not liking ἀρα for ἀρά, nor τις used in an intensive sense. See Pfl. or P.

130. Elm. puts comma at γ', and reads τε for καὶ [but, according to Pfl., afterwards retracted this latter.]. On Ἑλληνα as applied to both nouns, see his note: in which he quotes *Med.* 1366, ἀλλ' ὕβρις (sc. ἡ σὴ) οἱ τε σοὶ νεοδμηῆτες γάμοι, and *Theb.* 74, ἐλευθέραν τε γῆν τε (sc. Κῆδμον) καὶ Κῆδμον πῶλιν. Sometimes a preposition must be thus supplied, as περὶ in 755; and sometimes even a word of opposite meaning, as in *Orestes* 742, οὐκ ἐκείνος (sc. ἐκείνην) ἀλλ' ἐκείνη κείνον ἐνθάδ' ἤγαγεν.

131. ἔργα is accepted for ἄλλα.

143. For καθ' αὐτῶν, Elm. reads κατ' αὐτῶν, in the sense of κατ' ἡμῶν αὐτῶν, being persuaded that αὐτῶν is never used by Eur. of any but the third person. But this is disputed; see Pfl.

151. ἦν was altered to ἦς by Elm., who compares *Med.* 297, χωρὶς γὰρ ἄλλης ἦς ἔχουσιν ἀργίας.

161. The orig. readings were δόξης and χαλυβικοῦ. Even if δόξης were retained, δόξης, or some such word, must be understood. See Pfl.

163. τ' has been added.—θεις is the accepted reading for θῆς (addictus). Elm. edited γῆς.

175. δοῦς, accepted for δός. Cf. Pfl. and P.

179. These two lines were originally given to Demophon; but, from their sententious character, are best assigned to the Chorus.

180. σαφῶς is accepted for σαφῇ. But Elm., following a well-known canon of criticism, retains σαφῇ. He observes: "exquisitius est adjectivum adverbii loco; ergo retineo." Cf. ἥσυχον in 7.

197. κρίνουσι is orig., and P. retains it, in the sense of προκρίνουσι. See his references. But others read κρανοῦσι: which is a conjecture of Elm., who however afterwards reinstated κρίνουσι.

200. πάρος accepted for βάρος.

203, 4. λαν and ἄγαν were orig. both followed by γε, which was often thus inserted by copyists from a doubt about the quantity of the

final syllable of those words; and is here in both places retained by Pfl., as appropriately limiting the sense of the adverbs.

211. The orig. reading was *αὐτανεψίω*, which Elm. altered to *αὐτανεψίω*, and Pfl. to *αὐτανεψίων*, following the authority of Plutarch, *Theseus* 7. If *αὐτανεψίω* were read, it would have to be taken as meaning "first cousins once removed," and *γεγώς*=*γεγώτε*.—For *θυγατρὸς*, Elm. in his *Bacchae* suggested *παιδὸς*, on the ground that, with *θυγατρὸς*, the line would be the only one in this play containing two tribrachs. Pfl.

221—225. Paley brackets these five lines, thus making the two speeches exactly the same length. Lines 97, 98 are almost the same as 221, 222. Line 225 occurs in *Alc.* 390. Line 223, from its faulty metre, is of doubtful authority.—For *χωρὶς ἐν τε πόλει κακὸν, χωρὶς ἐν τε τῇ πόλει*, and *χωρὶς ἐν τε σῇ πόλει*, have been proposed. Pflugk with great probability, after Hermann, reads *χωρὶς ἐν πόλει κακὸν*, "not to say an evil in the state." So B., but translates "is an evil to thee alone in the state;" quoting also the rendering of Erfurdt, "tibi privatim turpis fuerit haec publica injuria." Consult Pfl. or P.

226. Elm. has no comma between *καταστέφω* and *χεροῖν*, which he would render "I wreath thee" (that is, I supplicate thee) "with my hands." He compares *Androm.* 894, *στεμμάτων δ' οὐχ ἥσσονας σοῖς προστίθμι γόνασιν ὠλένας ἐμάς*.

228. *λαβὼν* was altered by Elm. to *λαβεῖν*, on the analogy of *Herc. Fur.* 608, *οὐκ ἀτιμάσω θεοὺς προσειπεῖν*. Cf. 1011. But Pfl. notes that *λαβὼν* gives a stronger meaning than *λαβεῖν*.

232. The orig. reading was *τάσδε συμφοράς*, which Elm. altered to *τῶνδε συμφοράς*. But the reading in the text has the authority of three MSS. See Pfl.

237. *τούσδε* is the emendation of Elm. for *τοὺς σοὺς*, which is retained by Pfl. and P., in the sense of "those whom you have brought."

245. *δκνψ* is accepted for *δκνῶ*, which Elm. retains, putting a full stop after *γαῖαν*. He thinks that there is a double *αἰσχρὸν*, (1) that a stranger should violate the altar, (2) that an asylum should be denied to refugees.

247. The orig. reading is *εὐτυχέστερον*, taken adverbially.

253. *ἦ τε* is accepted for *ἦ τι*.

255. The orig. reading was *οὐκουν...ἀλλά συ βλάβος*. Elm. reads *οὐκοῦν...ἀλλά σοι βλάβος*; "Is it not that the disgrace of this action is mine, and (ἀλλά=καὶ οὐ) no injury accrues to you?"—P. and B. read

with Musgrave, οὐκοῦν...ἀλλ' οὐ σοὶ βλάβος, "mihi igitur hoc turpe est, non tibi damnum."—Musgrave would punctuate αἰσχρὸν, ἀλλ' οὐ σοὶ, βλάβος.—Pfl. reads οὐκοῦν..., ἀλλὰ σοὶ βλάβος, "esto; mihi id turpe, ut tibi noxa" (sc. to defend them). The orig. ΣΤ, which is inadmissible on the ground of metre, points, as P. observes, to ΟΤ.—See Hermann in P.

263. γε was inserted by Elm., (whom Pfl. follows, but not P.) on the ground that the sense requires such limitation.

268. οὐκ ἄρ' was altered by Elm. to οὐ τᾶρ', i.e., οὐ τοι ἄρα, on the ground that the latter phrase is exceedingly common at the beginning of a line.

286. Elm. wrote πόλιν, thus making Ἀργείων depend on ὑπήκοον: on the ground that the genitive with ὑπήκοον is, in writers of the best time, more common than the dative. Cf. *Æsch. Persae* 234, βασιλέως ὑπήκοος.—It will be noticed that the reason for emendation, given in this and the preceding note, would, if valid, open a door to endless alterations.

298. This and the six following lines are copied in Stobaeus, who adds, after πεφυκέναι, καὶ τοῖς τεκοῦσιν ἄξιαν τιμὴν νέμειν.

301. For λιπεῖν Matth. conjectured and reads λιπών.

304. εὐρομεν is the orig. reading, retained by Pfl.—For πεσόντες, Stobaeus in his quotation gives πλέοντες.

317. The orig. reading was ἀπηλλάξαντο, which is retained by Elm., Pfl. and P., who translates "have rid us of, and taken on themselves." The reading in the text was suggested by Pfl.—ἐνηλλάξαντο Matth. and B. after Musgrave.

320. The orig. θάνης is retained by Matth. and B. in the sense of "mortuus mortuum laudabo." The present tense σώξεις must refer to an action during life. θάνης is therefore inapplicable.

321. For τᾶν Pfl. prints τάν, and Herm. and B. τᾶν.

322. The orig. αἰρω would be present tense for future. But in all 1 Attic future forms of αἰρω there is incessant confusion. Cf. Cobet, *Variae Lectiones* p. 606. In Eur. *Suppl.* 554 occurs ὑψηλὸν αἰρει.

344. Pfl. Matth. and B. retain the orig. ἐξόμεσθα.

355. The orig. reading was ξεῖν' Ἀργόθεν ἐπελθών. If this is retained, ἱκτορας in 364 must be read for the orig. ἱκτῆρας.—ἐπελθών in a hostile sense, as 393 ἐφῆκε.

356. The orig. readings μεγαληγορίαισι and in 365 ἀντεχομένους were altered metri gratia.

CRITICAL NOTES



364. *θεῶν* is here monosyllabic.
372. *σολ* altered from *σὺ* which is retained by Elm. and Pfl.
373. *κε* (= *ε* *κα*, P.) is accepted for *ε*, metrical.
376. [*ἔστιν*] Pfl.
377. The reading in the text is the orig. But Elm. wrote *οὐ πολέμων ἐραστὰς* (sc. *εἰμι*) "sed non sum amans bellorum." But in that case the omission of the necessary *γὰρ* is strange. And the epode was probably meant to convey a threat, and not a statement. Cf. Pfl.
379. Matth. and B. read *εὐχαρίτως* for the orig. *εὐχαρίστων*.
384. Elm. altered *γε* to *σε*, on the analogy of *Aj.* 1382, *καὶ μ' ἔψευσας ἑλπίδος πολλῷ, Ηεα.* 1032, *ψεύσει σ' ὁδοῦ τῆσδ' ἑλπίς*, and many other passages.
- 385, 6. The original reading was *εὐτυχὴς τὰ πρὸς θεῶν ἐστίν*. Elm. retained *τὰ πρὸς θεῶν*, comparing it with *Iphig. T.* 560, *ἀλλ' οὐ τὰ πρὸς θεῶν εὐτυχεῖ δικαίως ὦν*. But the reading in the text is accepted as making far better sense with but slight change. *εἶναι* was proposed by Elm. for *ἐστίν*, since *ἐστὶ*, being a weak word, is rare at the beginning of a line. [Indeed Elm. would emend *ἐστίν* in the four passages in which he found it so occurring: in *Ag.* 1232 for *ἔσται*, *Choeph.* 94 for *ἐσθλ'* (which is now read), *Herc. Fur.* 1293 for *ἦν*, and *Eur. Theseus frag.* 3, 10, for *ἦσαν*.]
396. The old *τὰ νῦν δορὸς* is retained by Matth. and Pfl. See Pfl.
402. The orig. reading was *σωτηρία*.
415. There is an amusing note of Elm. on the attempts of former editors to emend the original *πικρὸν δν*.
417. *ἐμὴν* was altered by Elm. to *ἐμοῦ*, to be in accordance with the usual construction, "stultitiæ me accusantium:" as for instance in *Hippol.* 1058, *κατηγορεῖ σου πιστά*.
418. The old reading was *εἰ δὲ δῆ*, for two possible translations of which see Elm.
425. For *ἀλλ' ἦ* Matth. conj. *ἄλλως*, "frustra alacrem."
437. Hermann would prefer *εἰ δὲ θεοῖσι δῆ*. For a similar proposed insertion of a connecting particle, cf. 557.
451. The orig. reading was *ἀπᾶσι*, = omnibus modis. So in *Æd. Col.* 1446, *ἀνάξια γὰρ πᾶσιν ἐστε δυστυχεῖν*.
454. For *μοι* Orelli conj. *σοι*.
459. *μὴ ἀμαθεῖ* is read by Elm. and P., and in 882 *μὴ ἀποτίσασθαι*, on the ground that it is not usual to elide at the beginning of a word, except *ε*, and that not always. Others read *μὴ μαθεῖ*.

460. *καὶ τυχής* is an emendation from *καὶ τύχης*. Some read *καὶ δίκης*.

470. *λύμας* is the orig. reading, and is retained by P. Matth. Pfl., &c. If *λύμας* is read, it is accusative, not Doric genitive. For examples of this construction, P. refers to 741, and to *Persae* 783, *κοῦ μνημονεύει τὰς ἐμὰς ἐπιστολάς*, "he does not bear in mind."

490. The orig. reading was *μητρὸς ἧτις εὐγενής*. *πατρὸς* and *μητρὸς* are easily interchanged when written in MS. ΠΡΟΣ and ΜΡΟΣ.

493. *σφάζειν* in the present was originally read; and Pfl., q.v., retains and defends it. But see P.

495. *ἐξαμηχανήσομεν* is not elsewhere found. But it does not therefore follow that it should be rejected. It may even be that Euripides, who had been harping on *ἀμήχανος*, coined the verb for the occasion. *ἀμηχανοῦμεν* occurs just above. If emendation in such a case were necessary, that of Matth. would be the most appropriate to the passage, *μηχάνην εὐρήσομεν*. Pfl. *μήχαρ ἐξευρήσομεν*. Herm. *ὁξὺ μῆχαρ ἤσομεν*. The latter is rashly ingenious. Besides, *μῆχαρ* is an Æschylean word. Cf. *Æsch. P. V.* 606, where MSS. reading, *τί μὴ χρὴ τί φάρμακον νόσου*, has been amended to,—*τι ΜΗΧΑΡ [ΜΗΧΡΗ]* "Ἡ τί φάρμακον νόσου.

498. *κεῖχόμεσθα* was the orig. reading. *κεισόμεσθα* Matth.

504. Nearly all agree in reading *αἰρεσθαι* for the original *αἰρείσθαι*. So, in 986 and 991 occur *νεῖκος ἡράμην* and *δυσμένειαν ἡράμην*. The two words are often confused in writing: otherwise there would be no sufficient objection to the old reading.

529. This line has a cretic ending: cf. 640. Since in *Phoen.* 573 occurs *πῶς δ' αὖ κατάρξει θυμάτων*, for which most MSS. read *κατάρξεις*: Elm. would therefore suggest *κατάρχετε* in the present passage. But he doubts. [P. appears to suggest *κεῖ κατάρχεσθαι δοκεῖ*.—B., *καὶ κατάρχεσθαι δοκεῖ*, me placet sacrificari].

541. Elm., whom Pfl. followed, wrote *Ἡράκλειος*, which he takes as an adjective of two terminations, quoting in justification *Orest.* 1512, *ἢ Τυνδάρειος παῖς*. B. would suggest *Ἡρακλέους πέφυκας*.

557. *ἀδελφὸς δ'* is given, after Barnes, by most others except P. So *δὲ* has been proposed in 437.

567. This speech is by a large majority of editors assigned to Demophon; orig., to Iolaus; and by Hermann, Matth. and B. to the Chorus. These last believe that Demophon left the stage finally at 473. But, had that been so, would Iolaus in 488 and 493 have spoken

of Demophon as *δε*? Demophon probably remained on the stage till his final speech ended at line 573.

573. The orig. reading was *πρόσθεγά μοι*, which P. retains, regarding *μοι* as hortative. The objection to *μοι* is that the following line ends with *μοι*, which probably crept thence into the line above. However, the two lines are spoken by different people. For *μοι* Tyrwhitt would read *σόν*.—*πρόσθεγμα* in the singular does not elsewhere occur in Euripides, except perhaps in a doubtful passage, *Troad.* 777 (al. *πρόσπτυγμα*): hence the emendations *ῥστατον προσφθεγμάτων*, and *ῥστάτοις προσφθέγμασιν* have been proposed.

601. For *κόρη* Elm. wrote *κόρη*. It might be either. See the numerous examples qu. by Elm.

602. The orig. reading was *δύεται*, which Barnes emended to *λύεται*, "Joanne Miltono suffragante." The alteration from Δ to Λ is trifling.

611. For *ἄλλαν*, *ἄλλον γ'* was the orig. reading. The reading in the text gives the more suitable meaning.

613. *ἐφ' ὑψηλῶν*, B.

614. The *η* of *ἀλήταν* breaks the metre. Elm. therefore writes *ἀλάταν*, while some transpose the words of the line. Elm. would like to suggest *τὸν δὲ πένητ'* and P. *τὸν μέλεον δ'*, and Boeckh *τὸν δὲ πλανήτ'*: while Pfl. after Hermann writes *τὸν δ' ἀλίταν*, saying that the notion of wrong-doing is transferable into that of misery. He would suggest *τὸν ἀλύοντ'*.

618. The reading in the text is that generally accepted for the orig. *μὴ προσπιτνῶν τὰ θεῶν ὕπερ*: but different editors give slight variations from it; for which see Pfl.

627. *εὐγένειας* is an emendation for *ἀδελφῶν*, which is probably the error of a transcriber, who was thinking partly of the *πατρός* which he had just written, and partly of the *ἀδελφοί* for whom Macaria had offered her life. See an interesting note of Elm.

634. The orig. reading was *συνεσχόμην*, and is retained by Pfl., who asserts that it can be, while Elm. maintains that it is not, used passively. In *Hippol.* 27 is *ἰδοῦσα Φαίδρα καρδίαν κατείχετο ἔρωτι* passive?

640. Porson, whom Pfl. follows, wrote *νῶν σωτήρ*, to avoid the cretic ending. (Preface to the *Hecuba* p. 34.) Cf. 529.

649. *σ' ἐχρήν* was the orig. reading. Cf. 706.

652. *προσθίξεις* is the orig. and is retained by Pfl.

658. ἦσμεν, after Herm., Pfl. and most others. But P. retains the original ἴσμεν.

661. To avoid the double question (which however is a common construction) Musgrave punctuated ἀταρ τί; and Elm. in Append. conj. παῖς νῦν ἀπεσσι. Cf. 712.

669. αὐτὸν for ἄλλον was conj. by Elm.

673. For πέλας the orig. reading is ἕκας, which Pfl. retains and defends as implying "that the sacrifices might not be in the way." But we do not know whether it was the custom to place the victims ἕκας or πέλας. B. would suggest κοῦ δὴ...ἕκας, = πέλας.

680. ταῦτα, orig.

685, 6. σθένειμι and σθένεις, orig.

693. Elm. and others punctuate with a comma after μενούντα.

694. Elm. of his own idea wrote ὀπλίτης.

706. Elm. altered χρῆ to χρῆν, on the ground that χρῆν is "solenne in reprehensionibus." Cf. 649.

710. Elm. quotes many instances of λιπεῖν being written by mistake for λείπειν, and thinks that λείπειν may be the right reading here. But the aorist marks the promptness and finality of the action.

712. Elm. punctuates τί δ'; and P. τί δ', ἦν θάνατος σὺ; But τί is here adverbial; and the question is not strictly double as in 661.

721. It was proposed without reason to change the second ἀν to ἐν.—συγκρύπτων for σὸν κρύπτων is orig., and retained by most editors, apparently with reason.

736. σὺ ταῦτα, orig.

743. οἶος, for οἷος, wrote "tacite Barnesius," Elm. The sentence would so be simplified; and the only, but a grave, objection to this reading, is that οἶος occurs nowhere else in Eur. and only once in Sophocles, *Ajax* 750, οἶος Ἀτρεΐδων δίχα.

750. φαεσίμβροτα, orig., Pfl., P. and others. Against the old reading is the fact that the sun is not often called θεός without epithet. Pflugk however gives instances where it is the case. In favour of the -α, we have the fact that adjectives are often thus piled on to one only of two nouns, as in the epithets of Salamis, *Ajax* 134.

751. ἐνέγκατ', orig., and Pfl.

752. For ἰσχύσατε.—Pfl. would suggest ἰσχύχῃ δ' ἴτω, saying (without reason) that it is absurd to tell the sun to take tidings to Athena.

754. γλαυκῇ τ', ἐν Ἀθήνῃ, orig., Elm., B.

755. Hermann reads μέλλει, which makes Iolaus the subject.

765. The orig. reading is *καὶ λεύσιμον* "Ἄργος, i.e., Argos deserves to be stoned. Cf. *Ag.* 1118, *θῦμα λεύσιμον*=sacrificium execrandum.—Pfl. reads *κελεύσιμον* "Ἄργος, understanding *ὄν*, accusative absolute, "jubente." But Elm. writes *ἄλγος* for "Ἄργος, observing that the words have also been interchanged in *Eur. Suppl.* 737.

769. The original reading is *ΠΟΤΑΝΕΙΤΕΜΟΤ ΦΑΝΟΤΝΤΑΙ*. This, as Elm. observes, cannot be what Euripides wrote, (1) because *ποτε* occurs twice in the clause (2) because *ᾶν* with the future indicative is a solecism in Tragic Greek. To emend this with certainty is impossible, since we do not know the sentiment that Eur. wished to express; nor whether, for instance, *Θεοί* or *Ζεὺς* was intended to be the subject of the remark.—For the numerous attempts to emend, see Pflugk. Equal in plausibility to that given in the text, is *πρυτάνει* *ἐμοί*, Musgrave.

774. The orig. is *δορύσσοντα*, "hasta pugnaturum," which would be fut. part. of *δορύσσω*. Cf. Pfl., who quotes Eustathius, but reads *δορίσσοντα*, present.

777. The orig. is *ἀλλ' ἐπεὶ σοὶ πολὺνυτος αἰεὶ*, for which Elm. and Pfl. substitute *ἀλλ' ἐπὶ σοί*. For *ἐπὶ σοί* cf. *Soph. El.* 360, *ἐφ' οἷσι νῦν χλιδᾶς*, "on the ground of"; and *Odyssey* XXIV. 91, *ἐπὶ σοὶ κατέθηκεν ἄεθλα*, "in honour of." B. takes *ἐπὶ* and *κραίνεται* together.

778. For *λήθει*, the old reading was *κεύθει*. Both are supported by MSS., and the latter would mean "neque latet=neque celebratione carent."

780. For *νέων* the orig. reading was *ναῶν*, which might stand at the beginning of a line, quantity notwithstanding. See Elm.

781. The orig. was *δέ γ' ἐπ' ὀχθῶ*, for which many editors read *γὰρ ὀχθῶ* with Pfl.

785. Elm. considered *τῶδε* "frigidum," and wrote *τούσδε*.—"λέγειν τε τῶδε" *Jacobsius* conjecturâ pereleganti." Pfl.

788. Elm., who cannot put up with *διήλασεν*, would read *διήνυσεν* or *διήγαγεν*.

793. *οὖν* and *ἔτι* are emended from the orig. *οὐκ* and *ὅδε*, since Iolaus, having left the stage, cannot be spoken of as *ὅδε*.—B. gives *εἰσω ὅδε*, "huc redibit," on the ground that *εἰσω* and *ἐστίν* are so often interchanged; cf. 386. But *ὅδε* can scarcely bear that meaning.

799. The orig. *σημαίνει* is retained by Pfl. and P., but Elm. suggested the future as more appropriate, and on the ground that copying

clerks frequently wrote present for future ; especially in "*verbis liquidatis*" Cobet, *e.g.* κτείνω, φθείρω, κ.τ.λ.

801. Elm. wrote ἐκτείνοντας, "productos," intransitively, in the sense of ἐκτείνοντα σεαυτόν.

805. After Heath, Elm. and Matth. print εἰδόμεν without stop, and indicate lacuna, which Elm. would fill by καὶ τὰς Μυκηναῖς αἰθῆς εἰρήνην ἄγειν; of which line, he says, the καὶ τὰς M. in the next line is a reminiscence. But P. rightly thinks the lacuna unnecessary: and that with καὶ τὰς M. should be supplied the μὲν which is requisite for the thought, though the metre has no room for it.

822. For βροτείων Paley thinks βοτείων is possible: since (1) βοτ and βοτ. are interchanged in Æsch. *Suppl.* 665, (2) λαμῶν in the plural would scarcely be used of Macaria only. The suggestion is plausible, especially as (1) the sacrifices in question seem to have been made by the μάντις in both armies; and (2) a human sacrifice would have demanded some explanation or apology from the narrator, though for obvious reasons the name of Macaria would still have been suppressed.

824. Elm. and Pfl. have note on the spelling of πλευραῖς, which Elm. would write πλευροῖς.

828. θέλειν is accepted for the orig. θελών. If θελών, the μή may still stand.

833. Accepted for the orig. πόσον τινα τιναγμόν, "shaking." Besides the faultiness of the metre, τιναγμόν is not found, except once in Greg. Naz. It was objected to the reading of the text, that the two nouns mean much the same thing. But Elm. compares Æsch. *Persae*, 426, οἰμωγὴ δ' ὁμοῦ κωκύμασιν κατέειχε πελαγίαν ἄλα.

834. μὲν νυν is accepted for the orig. μὲν νῦν, which P. retains, (probably accidentally).

837. μάχη was altered by Elm. to μάχη, on the ground that Eur. intended to write the familiar phrase, which occurs in Thuc. iv. 43 and elsewhere, καὶ ἦν ἡ μάχη καρτέρα. But, surely, as Pfl. suggests, slight variation is more probable and poetical than a direct reproduction.

838. The reading in the text is generally accepted for the orig. τοῦ κελεύσματος.

845. P. would suggest ἐσβῆσαι.

848. λέγοι μὲν ἄλλος was the orig.

854. ὑπὸ was orig. for ἐπὶ, which was suggested by Elm.

856. Elm. wrote παῖδά θ' for γ', after Reiske.

884. The orig. was *κρατούντα*, which might possibly, with Hermann, be explained by the idea of seeing Eurystheus in the mind's eye, in both conditions. But it is impossible that active can be put for passive. Among other suggestions are, *πιτνούντα*, *κλαίοντα*, *πρὸ τοῦ μὲν οὐ, ἀκρατούντα*. The last is the text of Musgrave and Bothe.—P. would suggest *κρατούσα τῇ σῇ*. Elm. rightly thinks that some such word as *βλέποντα*, in the sense of *ζῶντα*, would be most appropriate: and of many suggestions writes that they are “Sardi venales, alius alio nequior.”

888. For *μοι* Porson conj. *δοῦ*. (*Advers.* p. 274.) The orig. was *μου*.

890. *ἐλευθερώσειν*, Porson and Elm.

893. *δαι* for *δαιτι* was orig. Pfl. after Hermann writes *ἐνι τε δαίτες* (for *ἐνεστι*).

894. *τ'* is Elm. emend. for *δ'*, since the *δέ* in 895 corresponds to *μέν* in 892. But the other editors, including P., retain *δέ*. And the double *δέ* is common enough.

895. *ἄρα*, as printed, “sacrifices sense to metre,” P. But it must be taken as a strong *ἄρα*.

899. Elm. would prefer the *ο* as in *Or.* 175, *ὑπνοδότεια*. But all agree in *ω*, *metri gratiâ*.

903. “In three MSS. *σε* is not found.” B.—*μή γε*, Hermann.

912. *φεύγω*, “*reicio*,” is the emend. of Elm. for the orig. *φεύγει*, “*aspernatur*.” Reading *φεύγει*, Matth. and P. take the clause *ὡς τὸν...κατέβα* as the subject of it. But others take Heracles as the subject.

919. P. for *τὰ* would read *δέ*, with great plausibility.

924. The text is accepted for orig. *ἔσχε δ' ὕβρεις*, which is against the metre. Elm. wrote *ἔσχεν δ' ὕβρις*. But can *ἔσχεν* be used absolutely in the sense of *cessavit*? Cf. Thuc. I. 112, *πολέμου ἔσχον οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι*. See Elm.

925. Pfl. retains the orig. *βιαιῶς*. Matth. reads *πρὸς δίκας βιαιῶς*.

932. Accepted for the orig. *πολυπόνων σὺν ἀσπίσιν*.

933. For *τῆς τύχης* B., from 3 MSS., reads *τῆς δίκης*. For *πόλυ*, Jacobs sugg. *πόλιν*. Pfl.

935. Since *τύχας* was the orig. reading for the now accepted *τύχην*, Elm. would suggest *τύχης*.

937. The orig. *ἔστασαν* is retained by Matth. and B., who refer, for the active use, to Hom. *Il.* M. 56; *Od.* Γ. 182, Θ. 435.

950. ὅδρας τε θήρας τ' is suggested by P., to supply the connecting τε, and since the Nemean lion is elsewhere called θήρ.

959. Elm. after Reiske with Matth. alters χρῆ to χρῆν. χρῆν gives the general statement of a permanent law; while χρῆ applies only to the particular case. Cf. 968, 969, and *Med.* 573.—χρῆν and χρῆ were often interchanged by transcribers, and may have been in the present passage.

961. Altered by Elm. to οὐκ ἔστιν ὄσιον, to be like *Iph. T.* 1037. The change is not great, but not necessary.

971. This line is more usually punctuated δίκην; The sense of οὐκοῦν is at any rate affirmative.

981. Musgrave, with whom Hermann agrees, conj. κάσσύγγωστον. Pfl.

987. Accepted for the orig. ᾗδῃ. But Elm., on the ground that H and OT are often interchanged, wrote οὐ δῆτα, "no indeed," quoting many similar passages.

995. διώσας is accepted for the orig. δῆώσας, which Elm. retains, quoting from Strabo iv. p. 183 a line of the *Prometheus Λυόμενος*, βάλλων δῆώσεις...στρατόν. In Homer, δῆῶω is to kill: after him, to ravage, as in *O. C.* 1319, δ. ἄστν πυρ.

1006. Emended from the orig. δυσγενῆ.

1011. For καθανεῖν, the orig. καθανῶν is by Pfl., P. and most others retained. But Elm. would here, as in 228, write the infinitive.

1014. The text is accepted for the orig. πρὸς ἄγ' εἶπας, though Elm. edited προσείπας. Probably the πρὸς was added in the margin by some reader who wished to explain that ἄγ' was to be taken in the sense "quod attinet ad." Euripides *never* begins a line with a tribrach, unless it is one word, as *Ικεταί*, "Ἀκαμας, Ἰόλαος: excepting only with prepositions, as *Or.* 898, ἐπὶ τῷδε, *Herc. F.* 940, *Alc.* 375. Elm.

1029. μείζον' is the orig. reading, and so P. But Elm. and most editors read μείζον, neuter: a change which is not necessary.

1038. ἡδούμην is accepted for the orig. ἡρόμην. But Heath would read ἡρούμην.

1039. κρείσσω is accepted by all after Matth. for the orig. μείζω: which nevertheless might stand.

1050. Elm. suggested πυρὶ and Heath λύσιν.

1053. The orig. ταῦτα is usually retained. But P. edits ταῖνδ.

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

Abbreviations. Tr. = translate. Qu. = quotes. N. = see Critical Notes. Elm. = Elmsley. Pfl. = Pflugk. P. = Paley, B. = Bothe. Matth. = Matthiæ. L. and Sc. = Liddell and Scott's Lexicon, Sixth Edition, 1869.

Observe that occasionally the more advanced part of a note is enclosed in brackets, thus [].

A Critical Note is *only* referred to when the variation in question is of exceptional importance.

2. Translate *either* τοῖς πέλας πέφυκε ἀνὴρ, "is a man born for the advantage of his neighbours." Cf. *Iphig. A.* 1386 πᾶσι γὰρ μ' Ἕλλησι κοινὸν ἔτεκες, οὐχὶ σοὶ μόνῃ. Lucan. *Phars.* 2. 383, non sibi sed toto genitum se credere mundo. Or, with Pfl., πέφυκε ἀνὴρ δίκαιος τοῖς πέλας, "just to his neighbours."

3. ἀνειμένον. Cf. the adverbs ἀνέδην and ἀνειμένως. Tr. lucro deditum, Elm. lucro effusum, B. The idea is, "so much freed from restraint that you give yourself up to one thing only:" it is almost a metaphor from driving with loosened rein. Notice ἀνειμένον εἰς.

4. πόλει, a state.—καὶ σ. βαρὺς = "et in vitæ commercio gravis;" referring to *private* business as distinct from πόλει. For ἀλλάσσειν, cf. v. 12. Συναλλάσσειν = "to bring into dealings;" hence, to have dealings with. For construction, Pfl. qu. Eur. *Frag. Incert.* CXLV., προσομλεῖν ἥδιστος.

5. ἀριστος = "fructuosissimus," B.—For οὐ λόγῳ, cf. *Prom.* 336, ἐργῷ καὶ λόγῳ τεκμαίρομαι, Hdt. v. 24, τοῦτο δὲ οὐ λόγοισι ἀλλ' ἐργοῖσι οἶδα μαθῶν.

6. *αἰδοῖ* implies partly the noble shame that avoids shame and is equivalent to *self-respect*: and partly the feeling of pity for others which is produced by that self-respect. See note on *αἰσχυρή*, 200. Cf. also 43, 101, 460, 813, 1027, 1038.—τὸ συγγενές = τὴν συγγένειαν: cf. *Prom.* 39, τὸ συγγενές τοι δεινὸν ἢ θ' ὁμίλια.

7. With *ἐξόν* (nominative or accusative absolute) supply *μοι*. Cf. *Prom.* 648, ἐξόν σοι γάμου τυχεῖν μεγίστου, and *Thuc.* IV. 20, ἐξόν ὑμῖν φίλους γενέσθαι.

8. For *μέτεσχον πονῶν* Ἡρακλέει, dative of person, with partitive genitive of the thing, cf. 627, 665, 688.—For *εἷς ἀνὴρ*, “was the one man who,” cf. *Trach.* 460, πλείστας ἀνὴρ εἷς Ἡρακλῆς ἐγῆμε δῆ, *Orestes*, 743. Pfl.—Ἡρακλέει, the uncontracted form, is found *only* here and in 988. Notice the genitive in 541.

10. ὑπὸ πτεροῖς. For ὑπὸ with the dative, which is used by the poets, and implies dependence, cf. L. and Sc., ὑπὸ B. II. 2. For ὑπὸ πτεροῖς, Pfl. well quotes *Plat. Legg.* 814, B.

11. τάδε = “even these,” pointing at them.—Cf. *Ar. Eccl.* 412, ὁρᾶτε μὲν με δέομενον σωτηρίας.

12. γάρ. Notice that γάρ is most frequently used to introduce a fuller explanation of a preceding brief statement: cf. 17. Observe the instances of γάρ in *Thuc.* I. 1.

ἀπηλλάχθη, “had been set free from.” ἀλλάσσω = “to make other than it is, and so, to exchange.”

13. ἤθελε here = ἐβούλετο. Cf. 63 and 134, where βούλει is used. —κτανεῖν, aorist, = “to kill at once, and have done with it.”

14. ἐξέδραμεν. Neither this word, nor any other compound of διδράσκω, occurs elsewhere in Tragedians, except in *Ajax*, 167, ἀπέδραν. διδράσκω is the regular word for *run away*, esp. slaves. Cf. 140, δραπέτης. Cf. *Thuc.* I. 126, VI. 7, ἐκδιδράσκουσι. Elm. It is not a dignified word.

14, 15. Tr. “Country is lost, but life was saved.”

15. φεύγομεν. For this common use of φεύγειν and ἐκπίπτειν = “to be banished, to live as exiles,” cf. 186, 190, 222, &c. So ἐκβάλλειν = “banish.” (Cf. *Madvig, Gk. Synt.* § 110. a. R. 2.) For the exile of the Heracleidae, cf. *Hdt.* IX. 26, Ἡρακλείδας τῶν φάσι, &c.

16. ἐξορίζειν in 257 = “to put beyond a boundary, to banish;” but here is used only with accusative of motion towards. ὀρίζω strictly means to make a *δρος*, and so to pass through something that constitutes a *δρος*. Cf. *Med.* 433, διδύμους ὀρίσασα πόντου πέτρας, *Aesch. Suppl.*

553, πόρον κυματῖαν ὀρίζει. [B. would translate ἐξ. sc. ἐαυτούς.] Cf. *Ion*, 1459.

18. ὕβρισμα = "a piece or instance of ὕβρις;" i. e. a violent outrage on the person. Cf. 280.—ἤξ. = "has thought fit."

19. ἰδρυμένους, sc. ἡμᾶς ὄντας.—πυνθάνοιτο, optative denoting the indefinite notion of "from time to time."

20. χθονὸς = "from that land."

21. οὐ σμικρὰν is to be taken as one word.—προτείνων = "holding out, minaciter ostentans." [Elm. qu. Hdt. IX. 4, προέχων μὲν τῶν Ἀθηναίων οὐ φιλίας γνώμας, where προέχων, he says = προτείνων: but it can also be taken as = "having first in his mind the fact that"...]. See N.

22. θέσθαι. See L. and Sc., B. III.

23. τὰπ' ἐμοῦ = τὰ ἀπὸ μου. Cf. *Troad*. 1154, τὰπ' ἐμοῦ τε κάπο σοῦ. Cf. Eur. *El*. 280. Pfl.

27. Note the meaning of πρᾶσσω as distinct from ποιέω.

28. For ὀκνῶν, cf. 245: in both cases, it is used of reluctance as arising from *shame*; but often as arising from *alarm*.

29. ἔστιν = "is no longer in existence;" ἔστιν so accented has either this meaning or = ἔξεστι.

30. ἤμυνε. *Aor.* I.

31. δέ = "and." So also in 39, &c.

32. Marathon was noted for its special worship of Hercules. A temple of Hercules at Marathon is mentioned by Herodotus VI. 108. See also Pindar, *Ol.* 9, 134; 13, 157. In the latter passage, Marathon is complimented as being λιπαρά.

σύγκληρον χθόνα. Cf. 80, 81.—Marathon was of course in Hellas of which they were τηγόμενοι, = "in act of being bereft;" but he goes on to say why they hoped for hospitality there.

33. ἰκέται προσωφελῆσαι = "as suppliants to the effect, or, with the petition, that they may aid us." The infinitive is explanatory, and quotes the supplication. See notes on 178 and 345. For βώμιοι, cf. 196, 238.

θεῶν = "Zeus," cf. 79.—καθεζόμεσθα = "consedimus;" aorist.

35. The δισσοὶ παῖδες were Demophon and Acamas. But A. takes no part in the action. See the note on 119.

κατοικεῖν = "to dwell in;" but κατοικίζειν = "to colonize." Cf. 46. See also *Act. Apost.* vii. 4, τότε ἐξελθὼν κατέκησεν ἐν Σαρράν κάκειθεν ... μετέκτισεν αὐτὸν εἰς τὴν γῆν ταύτην εἰς ἣν ὑμεῖς νῦν κατοικεῖτε. (In

this passage the subject of the first clause is the object of the second. Notice the attraction of *eis*).

36. λαγχάνω is either used, as here, absolutely; or, with infinitive; or, with partitive genitive, as in Eur. *Suppl.* 1086, διπλοῦ βιοῦ λαχόντες.

37. τοῖσδ' = "to these children here." For the relationship, see 207.

38. τήνδε ὁδόν = "hanc migrandi vicem" = "in this manner;" not, "along this road." In either case, the accusative denotes extension. Cf. *Andr.* 1125, εὐσεβεῖς ὁδοὺς ἤκοντα. On the adverbial accusative, see Madvig, *Gk. Syntax*, § 31 d.

39. δυνὸν γερόντων. Iolaus, and Alcmena the mother of Hercules. Iolaus is said to have been the son of Iphicles, who was the half-brother of Hercules. Euripides does not mention this; probably because the reference to such relationship would make the difference between the ages of Iolaus and Alcmena seem too great. Perhaps Eur. was not even aware of the relationship. [Pfl. suggests, *Prooemium* p. 8, that Eur. thought that his audience, in time of war, and in a play written for a temporary purpose, would not trouble themselves about such minute points as the omission of mention of relationship, or the improbability of Iolaus being old enough to be fitly called γέρον.]

40. καλχαίνων. Notice the construction: nominativus pendens. Translate, "pondering." See Bothe's note, and L. and Sc. Cf. *Aniig.* 20, καλχαίνουσ' ἔπος.

41. τὸ θῆλυ γένος. But legend says that Heracles had seventy-two sons and only one daughter, Macaria. Pfl. *Prooemium*, p. 7.

42. ἔσωθε, more commonly ἔσωθεν, strictly meaning, "from within," here = "regarded from within," and so, "within."—ὑπηγκαλισμένη, passive, = "having them clasped in her arms." The same construction as that used with verbs of clothing; which put into the accusative the thing worn. ὑπαγκάλισμα is a common word in Trag. In *Cyclops*, 498, is ὑπαγκάλιζων, active.

43, 44. "Since we are ashamed that young girls, who are maids, should approach a crowd and stand at an altar." The latter verb is intransitive, and therefore probably the former also. But πελάζειν is more frequently causal. Cf. *Prom.* 155, *Alc.* 230, βρόχῳ δέρην πελάσσαι. But cf. 288 of this play.—δχλος here and in 122 is used of the chorus: but note that the meaning is often "a crowd of troubles;" as in

the phrase *δχλον παρέχειν*. In *Ion* 635, *δχλον τε μέτρον*, the passage will bear either of these meanings, though the latter is preferable.

45. *οἱσι πρεσβεύει γένος* = "who are eldest in birth;" but in 479, *πρεσβεύειν γένους* = "to act as ambassador for the family;" and in *Æsch. Eum.* 1. *πρεσβεύω γαίαν* = "give the first rank to." There are hardly any instances of *γένος* in the sense of *birth*: but Pfl. qu. *Iliad* O. 182, *γενέη προτέρους*. [Some would propose *γόνος*: but this is used only in the sense of *proles*. Elm.]

48. *ἐμῶν*, emphatic, from its position at the end of the line, = "of mine (since there is none other)."

49. The name of the *κήρυξ* is not mentioned in this play; but in *Iliad* O. 636 he is called *Copreus*.

50. *ἐφ' ἡμᾶς* = "quite up to us."—*οὐ*, i. e. *Εὐρυσθέως*.

51. *ἀλῆται*, cf. 224, 318, 364, 515, = "exiles" in Trag.; in *Odyssey* is only used of *beggars*; in *Iliad*, not at all.—*ἀπείστερημένοι*, defrauded, unlawfully deprived of: a sense which this word always carries. It sometimes takes the accusative, as *ἀφαιρεῖσθαι* in 162.

52. *ω μῖσος*, cf. 76, *ὦ τάλας*: *nominatives*, because these are meant as statements of facts, not as exclamations. Abstract for concrete; so in *Med.* 1323. Cf. use of *scelus* = "scoundrel," in Plautus and Terence.

53. *δῆ* intensifies *πολλά*, as though it were a superlative.—*δς*, here and in 57, is used with indicative where *qui* in Latin would take the subjunctive; = "ὅσπερ."

54. *ἡγγεῖλας*, frequentative.—*κακά* is so far removed from *πολλά* that it makes a fresh statement—"many messages, and all bad." Cf. the use of *τάδε* in 11.

55. Tr. I suppose you think that the post you here occupy is good.—The *ἔδρα* is the altar of *Ζεὺς Ἀγοραῖος*, cf. 70. [Elm. gives numberless references for *ἡ που* = "*I suppose*," "*no doubt*." Pfl. qu. *Xen. Anab.* VI. 3. 26, *νομίζοντες καλὸν ἔχειν τὸ χῶριον*.]

58. *τὴν σὴν*, contemptuously, as in 284, and often elsewhere, = "that of yours, that of which you make so much." Cf. *Hippol.* 113, *τὴν σὴν Κύπριν*, *Antig.* 573, *τὸ σὸν λέχος*, *Philoct.* 1251, *τὸν σὸν φόβον*. [But not so in 99.]—For the phrase *πάραιθεν ἀντὶ Εὐρυσθέως*, Pfl. qu. *Hippol.* 382, *ἡδονὴν προθέντες ἀντὶ τοῦ καλοῦ*. *ἀντὶ* in either case is superfluous.—Observe that *πάραιθε*, "before," here = *in preference to*. It is also possible to connect *πάραιθ' αἶρ.* closely together as = *προαιρήσεται*.

59. *μοχθεῖν*, neuter, here used almost actively. So in Eur. *El.* 64, *Hec.* 815.

For ἀνίστασθαι *eis* Ἄργος cf. Xen. *Anab.* i. 2. 24, *την πόλιν ἐξέλιπον εἰς χώριον ὀχυρόν*. Pfl.—For λούσιμος *δική* cf. 765 (various reading in N.) and *Orestes* 614.

61. οὐ δῆτα = “nay surely.”—For βωμός, the altar of Ζεὺς Ἀγοραῖος, cf. 70, 79, 121, 238, 341.—[But legend said that they fled πρὸς τὸν Ἑλέου βωμόν. B.]

62. ἐλευθέρα, possibly predicate.

63. Cf. 173, σὲ ψυχὴν ἐπαίρει.—Also *Herc. F.* 401, *θαντοῖς γαλανείας τιθεῖς ἐρετμοῖς*. Pfl.—The construction is the *σχῆμα καθ’ ὅλον καὶ μέρος*; the second accusative being one more closely defining the meaning of the first. Madvig, *Gk. Synt.* § 31. a. R. 2.

64. οὔτοι γε = “surely you will not.”

65. γνῶσει σύ = “we will soon see about you.” Cf. 269.—P. refers to *Choeph.* 305, Eur. *Suppl.* 580.—Μάντις δ’, &c., implies that the herald is going to use force.—For the accusative of respect, *τάδε*, cf. Plato *Apol.* 18 B, *τὰ μετέωρα φροντιστήν*. Pfl.

66. ἐμοῦ ζῶντος, “at any time in my life,” is the genitive absolute in the sense, to which it can generally be referred, of the time at which a thing happens.

67. ἀπαίρει, used intransitively, = “depart.” But in *Cyclops* 131, ἀπαίρων χθονός, it governs the genitive.—With this word, Copreus throws Iolaus to the ground. Cf. 75.

68. νομίζω, see N.—οὔπερ εἰσι = “whose they are.”

69. δαρὸν, Doric and Tragic for δηρὸν: usually in bad sense. But here, as B. rightly thinks, the natives of Attica are addressed as αὐτοχθόνες, and the sense is complimentary.

70. ἀμύνετε is here used absolutely, as in Ar. *Vespae* 197. But cf. 164, 302 of this play. The usual construction is as in *Herc. F.* 219, *τοιαῦτ’ ἀμύνεθ’ Ἡρακλεῖ*.

ἀγοραίου Διός. Probably there was a temple of Zeus in the Ἀγορά at Marathon, as well as at Athens. In every Ἀγορά were altars of Zeus and of Hermes Ἀγοραῖοι. Cf. Hdt. v. 46, *ἐπὶ Διὸς Ἀγοραίου βωμόν*. Cf. *Eum.* 973, *Ag.* 90.

71. βιαζόμεσθα. Notice the passive use; and cf. *Antig.* 66, and 1073. P.—στέφη. Cf. 124.

72. Nominatives in apposition.—τε, καὶ = “quoniam, tum;” the καὶ clause being, as usual, the more important.—ἀτιμία, (the “infamy” in the technical sense, for which see L. and Sc.) is a strong word. Τε, “disgrace to city and dishonour to gods.”

74. ἔστηκε has often nearly the meaning of ἐστὶ. Cf. 400 and *Ajax*, 200, ἐμοὶ δ' ἄχος ἔστακεν.—ποῖαν σ., almost a double question: “will it not soon reveal a disaster, and of what kind will that disaster be?”

75, 76. dochmiacs express great excitement.—ἀμαλόν = “ἀπαλόν, ἀσθενή,” Hesychius. See P.; who qu. *Iliad* 22, 310, ἄρνα ἀμαλὴν, and *Od.* 20. 14.—For χύμενον, which is aorist of χέω, B. qu. *Aeneid*, IX. 164, *fusique per herbam*.

77. ἐν γῇ = ἐν γῆν. Pfl.

78. Notice how the three pronouns are in emphatic juxtaposition.

79. τὰ προβώμια. Cf. *Ion*, 376, προβώμιοις σφαγαῖσι μῆλων.

80. See N.—τετράπτολιν, cf. 32: a name applied to four adjoining δημοί, of which Marathon was one. Their names are given by Strabo, (qu. in Elm.), Οὐνὴν Μαραθῶνα Προβάλινθον καὶ Τρικόρυθον. Cf. Ar. *Lysist.* 285. [See Pfl. *Prooemium* p. 6.] The meaning of the entire question of the chorus is, Did you come by land or by sea?

82. πέραθεν = ἐκ τοῦ πέρα τόπου. B.

83. κατέχετε, used here intransitively = come down to the coast from the high seas; or, possibly, one may supply τὴν ναῦν, or τὸνδε τὸν τόπον. It is present tense for past, as Pfl. remarks, quoting *Aen.* VII. 196, advertitis aequore cursum.—Cf. Thuc. VII. 33, κατίσχουσιν, IV. 42, κατασχέσουσιν.—κατασχεῖν is more usual in this sense than κατέχειν; and in fact κατέσχετε is the old reading, altered metri gratiâ. See P.—Cf. *Ion*, 551, προξένων δ' ἐν του κατέσches;

Εὐβοῖδα. Cf. Hdt. V. 102, ἣν γὰρ ὁ Μαραθῶν ἀγχοτατω τῆς Ἑρετρίας. Elm.

84. νησιώτην is used disparagingly. Cf. *Rhesus*, 701, and *Androm.* 14, qu. by P.—So also τρίβω, in the sense of *terere*, to wear out or to waste.

85. ἐκ Μ., as if he said “from proud Mycenae.”

87. ὠνόμαζε. Imperfect for aorist, metri gratia. See examples in P.

88. παραστάτην. Cf. 216, and Xen. *Cyrop.* VIII. 1, 10, παραστάτας καὶ ἐπιστάτας, “sidesmen and supporters.”

89. For ἀκήρυκτος in another sense, see Xen. *Anab.* III. 3, 5, τὸν πόλεμον ἀκήρυκτον εἶναι, of a war in which no parley with the

enemy was to be allowed; and other exs. in L. and Sc. Cf. Verg. *Æn.* 7, 196, *auditiq̄ue advertitis*.

90. τοῦ = τίνος = "whose?" [possibly = "why?"].

91. κομίζεις. If κομίζων is read for νομίζων in 68, it would bear its not uncommon meaning of carrying off as booty, as in *Oed. Col.* 1411: but not so here.

94. σέθεν. Addressed to the Choragus, as the spokesman of the chorus.

95. τί χρέος = "what is the matter?" = τί χρήμα; Cf. 633, 646, 709. [But Pfl., after Matth., would render "what do you want?"] Strictly it is an accusative of respect. A fuller phrase occurs in *Orestes*, 151, ἐφ' ὃ τι χρέος ἐμόλετε. Cf. *Æsch. Ag.* 85.—πόλεος alludes to the ἐκκλησία.

96. μελόμενοι, "having a care:" cf. 354, μέλονται σου. Cf. note on μέλειν, 711.

97. μήτ' ἐκδοθῆναι, sc. μελόμενοι.

99. τοῖς σοῖς is used tauntingly, to mimic the τῶν σῶν of the preceding line.

101—103. ξένε and σφε both refer to Copreus; and the meaning is, You must not go with hands stained by violence. But if σε is read instead of σφε [see N.], the whole remark is then addressed to Iolaus, and βιάειν χεῖρι would then be the dative of the instrument, "owing to the hand of violence."

104. πείσεται is not from πείσχω, but from πείθω, according to P., who qu. *Æsch. Theb.* 1065, τίς ἀν ταῦτα πίθειτο;

107. Tr. *either* "it is wicked for a state to let go a suppliant band of strangers;" or (with P., taking προστροπὰν πόλει together), "who have appealed to the state." The order of the words is in favour of the latter: but most commentators take ἄθεον πόλει together notwithstanding. Elm. would tr. "*tradere civitati Argivæ*" = "to send back to their own land." See Pfl.

109. δέ γε = "yet at any rate."—Cf. *Æsch. Choeph.* 697, ἔξω κομίζων δλεθρίου πηλοῦ πόδα: *Prom.* 263, πημάτων ἔξω πόδα ἔχει, and *Hērrol.* 1293.

110. τυχόντα, accusative where we might have had dative, makes the remark general instead of personal.—εὐβουλίας, or any noun, is almost superfluous. Or we may make a separate statement of τῆς ἀμεινόνος = "which is the better part."

111. οὐκοῦν, which expects an answer in the affirmative, should be printed with a note of interrogation.—οὐκοῦν;="is it not therefore?" οὐκουν="it is not therefore." See 191.

112. χρῆν (for ἐχρῆν, the augment being mostly omitted), as distinct from χρῆ, implies either, as here, something which ought to have been done, *but has not been done*; or, the permanent and general nature of an obligation. So ἦν is often used for ἔστι.

113. θεῶν is here used in the sense of βωμῶν. Cf. 440, τίς γὰρ ἄστεπτος θεῶν;—Construe closely with ἀφελκεῖν, not with βίη. Cf. 221.

116. τις intensifies ἀγών.—For ἄρα see L. and Sc. II. Here, and in *Androm.* 1114, it appears to be used in the sense of igitur, like ἄρα.

117. εἰρηται μάτην. Because the Chorus, to whom hitherto the remarks had been addressed, had no executive power.

118. καὶ μὴν="and lo!", here, and elsewhere, introduces a new character to the stage. But καὶ μὴν, followed by γέ, as in 130,="and yet indeed." See Elm.

119. See 35.—Pfl. [*Prooemium*, p. 9 *ad finem*] observes that the part of lord of the country, in a dialogue with another, could hardly be taken by two characters; but that Eur. did not venture to depart from the legend that the two brothers jointly succeeded Theseus: therefore he introduced Acamas as a κῶφον πρόσωπον, a "walking gentleman," amongst the other attendants of Demophon. So also, although we have here no "stage directions" as in modern plays, we may assume that the children, mentioned in 40 and in 122, were present on the stage; and that a crowd accompanied the herald who brings on Eurystheus in 929.

ἐπήκοι="qui audient." Notice the genitive: and observe that another use is common in Xenophon:—εἰς ἐπήκουον (sc. τόπον)="to within hearing distance."

120. Addressed to the Choragus.

ἐφθης βοηδρομήσας. (1) The aorist participle, standing in apposition to the subject of the sentence, is often used with a verb in the aorist or historical present, not to denote time *previous to* but *coincident with the action of the verb*. (2) When the aorist participle is so used with the verbs φθάνω, τυγχάνω, λαγχάνω, it virtually contains the *leading idea* of the expression.

So here ἐφ. βοηδ.= (1) "You were the first *in running* (not "*in having run*") to the rescue;" and = (2) "You were the *first* to come to the rescue;" where the idea of "rescue" is uppermost, and the *priority of the action* could have been expressed without using a verb at all. It should be noticed that this aorist participle always denotes a single transient action; the present participle, an abiding condition. Cf. Madvig, *Syn.* § 183, R. 2; Goodwin, *Gk. Moods and Tenses*, § 24, N. 1.

121. ἐσχάρα is strictly an altar for burnt-offerings, while βωμὸς is the general term.

123. Observe that this line contains two statements.

124. βωμὸν καταστέψαντες, *i.e.*, with branches covered with wool, and attached by it both to their persons and to the altar: cf. 226. For illustrations of this custom see *Androm.* 894, *Iph. Aul.* 1478; Aesch. *Suppl.* 241, and 481; Soph. *Oedipus Tyr.* 3, ἱκτηρλοῖς κλάδοισιν ἐξεστεμμένοι="bearing wreathed boughs," and 143. [In *Phoen.* 1632, καταστέφειν νεκρὸν="to offer libations to:" a metaphorical use.] The proper expression in prose authors is ἱκτηρπας θέντες: for which Elm. qu. Andocides.—ἄναξ. The vocative ἄνα is only addressed to gods.

126. ὠρυμὸς in *Iliad* XVIII. 572="a cry of joy."—συμφορὰ="that which befalls," "quod accidit:" and, like "accident" in English, is generally in a bad sense. So τυχή. Cf. 236.

127. νῦν is sometimes plural, for αὐτοῖς; but, much more commonly, and probably here, singular, for αὐτόν.

128. The Ionic form βοήν is used in Iambic, but βοᾶν in Lyric verse.

130. For καὶ μὴν γε, see note on 118.—στόλῃν, the garb; ῥυθμὸν, the *sit* of it: "he is dressed, and looks, like a Greek."—For Ἑλλήν *feminine*, cf. *Iph. T.* 341, Ἑλληνὸς ἐκ γῆς, Aesch. *Agam.* 1254, Ἑλληνα φάτιν, and other examples in Pfl.

132. μὴ μέλλω τε is either put parenthetically; or, as one idea with τὸ φράζειν, and so with one article to serve for both verbs,="to tell without delay."

134. θέλεις=βούλει, cf. 13.—Cf. Soph. *Philoct.* 233, Ἑλληνές ἐσμεν, τοῦτο γὰρ βούλει μαθεῖν.

135. ἐφ' οἷσι="on what grounds."

137. ὦ ξένη, arroganter pro ὦ ἄναξ. Musgravius." Elm.

139. ἄγω="am in act of, am trying to." Cf. διδωμι="I offer;" *i.e.* I am trying to give.—The herald presupposes an international un-

derstanding, like an extradition treaty in modern times: except that we do not now surrender those charged with *political* offences.

140. *ἐμαντοῦ* is stronger than *ἐμῆς*.

141. *ἐκείθεν*=whose influence starts or extends from *ἐκεῖ*. Cf. *Hippol.* 567, *αὐδὴν τῶν ἔσωθεν*, Eur. *Suppl.* 390, *κατὰ νόμους τοὺς οἰκοθεν*. —*ἐψηφισμένους θανεῖν*, here passive, but more frequently deponent, =“who have been voted on, to the effect that they die.” Cf. notes on 33, 178, and 345.

142. *δικ. ἐσμ.* cf. 776, =“we deserve to; it is right that we....” See note on 775. Cf. Madvig, *Gr. Syn.* § 177. b.

Observe the idea of *πόλις*, “an autonomous state.”—*κυρίους* (of two terminations)=“valid, needing no further sanction.”

144. *πολλῶν καὶ ἄλλων=πολλῶν ἄλλων*: cf. *πολλὰ καὶ δεινὰ*. Elm. —Tr. “And though they have reached the altars (homes) of many another people.”

145. *ἔσταμεν*, syncopated perfect=“we have ever kept our stand.”

146. *ἐτόλμυσε*, notice change to aorist. “And no man ventured (at any one time) to incur besides *evils of his own seeking*.” So P. But Elm. thinks *ἴδια* is here used for *οἰκεία*, in the sense of “troubles in his own house:” and compares Thuc. I. 78, *καὶ μὴ οἰκείον πόνον προσθῆσθε [ἡμῶν]*. Cf. 419, 634. Cf. *προσθέσθαι*, 157.—A possible meaning is, “to add to us ill-treatment on his own account.”

147. *ἔς σε μωρίαν ἐσκεμμένοι*=“looking *ἔς σε*, and seeing *ἐν σοι*.” [So Pfl. But Elm. and B. understand *ἔς σε ἥλθον*. Elm. notices that the present is *σκοπῶ* in Attic, and never *σκέπτομαι*.]—*μωρία=εὐήθεια*: the good-natured simplicity which is further explained in 177 and 329.

148. Elm. qu. Eur. *Ino, Frag.* 18, *κίνδυνον μέγαν ῥίπτοντες*, Hdt. VII. 50, *κινδύνους ἀναρρίπτέοντες*, Thuc. IV. 95, *τόσονδε κ. ἀναρρίπτοῦμεν*: and Pfl. qu. Plutarch, *Cæsar*, 32, *ἀνεβρίφθη κύβος*, “*iacta est alea*.” Cf. “to run a risk.”—*ἐξ ἄμ.*=“starting from, or in, their helplessness or dead-lock”=“in rebus desperatis.”

149. “Whether it (their hope) comes off or not.”

150. *φρενήρη* refers in thought to *μωρίαν* 147, for which uncivil word this line apologises.

152. Cf. *Med.* 552, *συμφορὰς ἀμηχάνους*.

153, 4. *τε, τε* gives the two alternatives.—*παρεῖς*=“admitting these into your land.” [So Pfl., *intrare passus*; B. *admittens*.] Pfl. qu. Eur. *Suppl.* 468, “*Ἀδραστον ἐς γῆν τήνδε μὴ παρίεναι*.”

156. *τοσὴνδε* = "might so great as it is;" cf. 305, 316: and is more demonstrative than *τοσὴν*. See note on 178.

158. *λόγους* is opposed to *εργα*, which word is implied. Pfl.—But probably both *λόγους* and *οικτίσματα* refer to *τῶνδε*.

159. *πεπαίνω* and *πέπων* are strictly used of ripening fruit. Cf. Xen. *Cyrop.* IV. 5. 21, *ὀργή πεπαρθήσεται*. P. qu. Aesch. *Eum.* 66, *ἐχθροῖς πέπων*.—*πάλη*, a metaphor from wrestling.

160. For *μη δόξης ὡς*, with future indicative, cf. note on 248; also 1051.

161. See N.—With *Χαλυβδικοῦ*, supply any noun, probably a neuter noun. So in Eur. *El.* 819, a knife is called *Δωρίς*. Cf. "a Toledo."—The *Χάλυβες* or *Χάλυβοι* were a people in Pontus. Cf. Aesch. *Prom.* 714, *οἱ σιδηροτέκτονες* X., Xen. *Anab.* V. 5, 1, *καὶ ὁ βλος ἦν τοῖς πλείστοις αὐτῶν ἀπὸ σιδηρέας*.

162. *ποῖα* denotes indignation. So in Ar. *Nub.* 367, to the question *ὁ Ζεὺς οὐ Θεὸς ἐστίν*; the answer *ποῖος Ζεὺς*; "Zeus, quotha!" expresses contemptuous surprise. Examples of this use are common. See L. and Sc. *ποῖος*, 4.

163. See N.

164. *τίνος δ' ὕπερ* = "in whose behalf." [So P.—But B. "pro quo, sive cuius causâ." Pfl. would supply *ἀμύνων αὐτοῖς*].

165. *πεσόντας*. Notice and imitate this use of the past. The future contingency is for the moment supposed to have happened.

167. Cf. *Med.* 1209, *γέροντα τύμβον*, Ar. *Lysist.* 1372, *ὦ τύμβε*, used of an old man. So *τυμβογέρων* = "an old man on the edge of the grave."—With the indeclinable phrase *τὸ μηδὲν*, the verb *εἰμι* is sometimes omitted, as in *Troad.* 412, *οὐδὲν τι κρείσσω τῶν τὸ μηδὲν ἦν ἄρα* [sc. *δυνων*]. Elm.—*ὡς εἰπὲν ἔπος*, like *ὡς φάσι*, usually introduces a familiar phrase, or proverb.

168. For *ἐμβαίνειν πόδα* see note on 802.—[Elm. in a long note on *ἄντλος*, says the original meaning is The Hold, *κοιτὴ ναῦς*, cf. *Odys.* M. 411: next, in Attic, as here, bilgewater, cf. *Troad.* 686, *ἄντλον εἰργων ναός*, Cic. *de Senect.* VI., alii sentinam exhaustant, Aesch. *Theb.* 796, *ἄντλον οὐκ ἐδέξατο*, "did not leak." But Pfl., and P. after him, doubt if *ἄντλος* = hold, and quote *Heu.* 1024, &c.]. *ἄντλος* is undoubtedly derived from $\sqrt{\text{TAL}}$, Gk. $\sqrt{\text{ταλ}}$ and $\sqrt{\text{τλα}}$: as *τάλ-αντο-ν* = $\sqrt{\text{ταλ}}$ + *ἀνα*, so *ἀν-τλο-ς* = *ανα* + $\sqrt{\text{τλα}}$: i.e., what is "up-raised," pumped out. Cf. the passage of Cicero above cited.

169. Tr., with Pfl., "You will only be able to tell (your citizens) at best that they (thus) store up hope (i.e., allies, these Heracleidae) for the future." [But the commentators differ greatly. B. translates "hope will find the best." Hermann, quoted by B., understands *ἐλπίς* to mean the hope that the Heracl. may return to their country. P. takes *ἐλπ. εὖρ.* = "hope that you will be a gainer"].

170. Tr. either, with Pfl., "Yet that prospect wholly fails to match the present crisis;" or, with B., "is inferior to the advantages now before you."

171. Tr. "Even if fully armed and arrived at man's estate."

172. For *σε ψυχὴν* see note on 63.

174. Cf. Hdt. VII. 103, *διέργαστο τὰ πράγματα*. Used passively in both instances.—The nominative is *τοῦτο*.

175. There is an antithesis, I think, between *δοῦς* and *κτῆσαι*: "give—nothing; but gain—Mycenae." [But Elm. comments: "Nihil des de tuo, sed redde"].

176. *κτῆσαι* = "gain for a friend."—The favourite contrast between *δρᾶν* and *παθεῖν* is not intended here. For instances of this, cf. examples qu. in L. and Sc. *δρᾶν*. and see note on 424.

177. "Do not you experience this?"—*παρὸν*, accus. abs.

178. *λάβῃς* is *exepexegetical* to *πάθῃς*; in other words, it carries on the same construction (by "asyndeton," that is, without "copula"), explaining it at greater length. So also *προσθέσθαι* after *λαβεῖν*, 156, and cf. 182, 821, and 950. [For examples of this construction, consult a long and good note in Pfl. on this line.]

For this alleged chivalrous habit of Athens, the preferring a weak to a strong ally, see Ar. *Nubes*, 587—9, Demosth. *Leptines*, 458, *καὶ συμμάχους ἤδη τινὰς ἤττους ἀντὶ κρείττωνων ἐπελοσθητε ἐλῆσθαι*, and a passage quoted in Pfl., Xen. *de Republ. Ath.*, III, 10. Thus, in the life-time of Euripides, they had preferred Corcyra to Corinth, at the beginning of the Peloponnesian war. But this had been through jealousy of Corinth, and not because Corcyra was the weaker. Compare Thuc. VII. 57, where the Cretans are said to have taken the opposite side to the people of Gela, (which was a colony of Crete) *ἄκοντας, μετὰ μισθοῦ*. Pay was a stronger motive than patriotism.

180. Remember always that *πρὶν ἂν* is only used when a negative, expressed or implied, precedes it. Cf. 865. Here, *τίς ἂν κρίνειεν*; = *οὐδὲς ἂν κρίνειεν*.

181. *ὑπάρχει* = "exists by nature and to start with."

182. The whole of line 182 is epexegetical of *τόδε*. See note on 178.—[Elm. placed a comma after *εἰπεῖν*, thus making only *εἰπεῖν* explain *τόδε*; and the rest of the line parenthetical, = "and I have to take my turn in listening too."].—

The allusion is to the right of free and equal speech, *παρρησία* and *λειτουργία*, of which Athens was justly proud.

183. *πρόσθεν κ.τ.λ.* = "before I have exercised both of these privileges, as from elsewhere they might thrust me."

184. = "But really (*δέ*) our cases do not touch—there is no common ground between us." Cf. *Ion*, 1285, *τί δ' ἐστὶ Φοῖβφ σοὶ τε κοινὸν ἐν μέσφ;*

186. *δοκῆσαν* is an acc. absolute of impersonal verb *δοκεῖ*. Cf. use of *δέον* (*δεῖ*), *προσῆκον* (*προσέκει*), *κ.τ.λ.* A similar acc. is also found of some passive verbs that are used impersonally: e.g., *εἰρημένον*. Cf. Madvig. *Gk. Syn.* § 182.—*δοξάν* is a commoner form than *δοκῆσαν*, which is later Greek. Cf. *δοκῆσω*, 245.

187. *ἂν* is to be taken with *ἄγοι*, not with *πῶς*. It stands early in the sentence to shew at once that the clause is to be conditional.

188. *ὄντας* should be taken with *Μυκ.*, not with *οὖς*.—The subject to *ἀπῆλασαν* is *οἱ Μυκηναῖοι* understood.

189. *ξένοι* = "we are foreigners, aliens, as far as *they* are concerned."

190. *δικαιοῦτε* is used in the sense of *ἀξιοῦτε*.

197. *φόβφ*, "for fear of;" dative of indirect object.—*Ἀργεῶν*, objective genitive. Cf. 469, 1013.—Elm., in a long and interesting note on line 188, observes: "Whenever Eur. in this play speaks of Argos, he means Mycenae, of which town, and not of Argos, Eurystheus was king. Aeschylus too, in his trilogy, always writes Argos, though he means Mycenae; which latter he never mentions; and for this reason:—Mycenae, the neighbour of Argos, was destroyed by Argos, Olymp. 78. 1, nine years before the production of the *Agamemnon*. Mycenae would seem to have been latterly but a small place; since Herodotus, ix. 28, states that from Mycenae and Tiryns together only 400 fought at Plataeae, to which field Sicyon sent a contingent of 3000 men." Elm.—In this passage, though Eur., in writing *Ἀργ. φόβφ*, no doubt meant *Μυκ. φόβφ*, it is probable that the political crisis existing at the time made the mention of fear of *Argos* a "hit" with the audience. See *Introduction*.

193. Trachis, a city in Thessaly, to which the Heracleidae had first fled.—For *τι* used like an adverb of manner, cf. *Androm.* 871, *Phoen.* 111.—By *Ἀχαϊκὸν πόλισμα* is meant “a town in Thessaly, or Phthiotis.” P. refers to *Rhes.* 238, *Ion.* 64.

194. 5. *δικη*, dat. instr. or of manner.—With *οἷά περ*, supply *λέγων*.

197. Cf. 143, and Aesch. *Suppl.* 608, *τόνδε κραινόντων λόγον*. See N.

198. *ἐλευθέρας* = “as being free.” Naturally a favourite word with an Athenian audience. Cf. 62, 113, 244, &c.

199. “But I *do* know.” *Οἶδα* has more emphasis than *ἐγώ*, being contrasted with *οἶδα* in the preceding line.—*τῶνδε* here refers to the Athenians, as represented by the chorus.

200. *θέλει* is here used in its proper sense of willingness, as distinct from a positive wish. Cf. 13, 134, and Index.—*αἰσχύνῃ* here = “the avoidance of shame,” though L. and Sc. give the meaning in this passage = *αἰδώς*. But Demophon in his reply, 242, clearly refers to this line. So Pfl., “ne quid dedecoris subeant.” Elm. qu. Thuc. i. 84, *Αἰδῶς σωφροσύνης πλείστον μετέχει, αἰσχύνῃς δὲ εὐψυχία*. See notes on *αἰδώς*, lines 6 and 460.—For *πάρος* in the sense of *preference*, cf. note on 58 and *Oed. Col.* 418.

202. *πόλιν* = “quod ad civitatem attinet;” acc. of respect.—For *ἐπίφθονον* with infinitive cf. *Equites*, 1274, *λοιδορῆσαι τοὺς πονηροὺς οὐδέν ἐστ’ ἐπίφθονον*.

203. Euripides was much given to this remark. Cf. *Orest.* 1162, *βάρος τι κὰν τῷδ’ ἐστίν, αἰνεῖσθαι Μαν, Ἰρῆ. Αὐλ.* 979, *αἰνούμενοι γὰρ ἀγαθοὶ τρόπον τινὰ μισοῦσι τοὺς αἰνούντας ἢν αἰνῶσ’ ἄγαν*. Qu. by Elm.

204. *βαρυνθεῖς*, “annoyed.” Cf. Soph. *El.* 820.

206. For *προστατεῖς*, cf. 349, 964.

207. *μὲν* corresponds with *δὲ* in 209.

208. Take *πατὴρ σέθεν* together as in *Med.* 1309, qu. by Elm., *παῖδες τεθνᾶσι χειρὶ μητρῶα σέθεν*.—*γεννᾶται*. All these verbs are in the present. The meaning is, “still stands as the son of.”

209. *ἄνεμι γένος*, “genus repetam.” [Elm. has a note on the rarity in Attic Greek of the present and future of *ἐρχομαι*. *ἐλευσομαι* occurs in Aesch. *Prom.* 854, and elsewhere in poetry; but he can hardly find an instance of it in prose. *ἐρχεσθαι*, Aesch. *Ag.* 917.]

211. *αὐτανεψίων* [see N.] = “sprung from first cousins.” Aethra and Alcmena, the respective mothers, were cousins; being both the

grandchildren of Pelops and Hippodamia. P. gives the full genealogy. Pfl., to whom refer, qu. Plutarch, *Theseus* 7, for the genealogies.

212. *ἂν εἴη* = "would thus be" = "are."—*γεγώς*, the singular, by attraction, instead of the plural *γέγωτε*.

213. *γένους*: "*touching*, in point of relationship." Cf. the use of *ἔχω*: *ὡς ποδῶν εἶχον* = "as I stood in point of speed:" i.e., "with all my speed." Cf. Madvig, *Gk. Syn.* § 49. R. 2.—*ἦκει* for *προσῆκει*, not an uncommon usage: cf. Eurip. *Alc.* 291, *καλῶς μὲν αὐτοῖς κατθανεῖν ἦκον βίου*: Soph. *Oed. Col.* 738. Here the exchange is of real service, *προσῆκοντος* occurring, in a different sense, in the next verse.

214. *τοῦ προσῆκοντος* = "relationship." So Pfl., *τῆς συγγενείας*. Cf. L. and Sc. 3. [But L. and Sc. quote this passage under the head of *τὸ προσῆκον* = fitness.]

216. *σύμπλους* governs the dative, *Θησεῖ*.

217. *ζωστήρα*, of Hippolyta, queen of the Amazons. See the description of this Labour in the chorus of *Herc. Fur.* 408—417.—*πολυκτόνος*, "murderous," = "involving murder to get it." P.—*μετὰ*, "after the girdle" = "to fetch." So often in Homer.

218. *ἑρεμνῶν*, "black, shadowy;" only in Euripides in this passage. Twice in Sophocles, *Ajax*, 376, of blood; and in *Antig.* 700, *ἑρεμνὴ φάτις*.—*ἐξανή*. = "up and out of."

219. For *μαρτυρεῖ* with accusative, cf. *Antig.* 515: but the dative in *Ion*, 532, *μαρτυρεῖς σαύτῃ*.

220. For *ἀπαιτεῖν τινά* with the infinitive, cf. Eur. *Suppl.* 385, *Θησεύς σ' ἀπαιτεῖ πρὸς χάριν θάψαι νεκρούς*.

221. *θεῶν* can, by virtue of its position, be construed either with *πρὸς βίαν* or with the participle. Cf. 113.—For *ἀποσπᾶν*, cf. Soph. *Ajax*, 1024.

223. Tr. "not to say an evil in the state also." But see N.—If the reading in the text is correct, and the comma be put after instead of before *χωρὶς*, *ἐν* is probably not the preposition, but an adverb, = "also." Cf. L. and Sc., B. 3, Soph. *Ajax*, 675, *Oed. Tyr.* 27, 181.

224. For *ἀλήττας*, cf. 51.—Hermann takes *συγγενεῖς* as a noun, and the two preceding words as adjectives qualifying it. Pfl.—But it is probably better to take each separately; thus giving the Heracleidae three distinct claims for sympathy.

225. The words *βλέψον πρὸς αὐτοὺς βλέψον* occur in *Alcest.* 390.

226. See N.—*ἀντομαι* = *ἀντιῶμαι*. For *καταστέφω*, cf. 124.—Pfl. would take *καὶ καταστέφω* parenthetically; and compares Xen. *Anab.* 1. 10. 1, βασιλεὺς δὲ (καὶ οἱ σὺν αὐτῷ) διώκων.—For *χεροῖν καὶ πρὸς γενείου*, cf. 755, where *περὶ* governs both nouns, as *πρὸς* in this passage. Or *χεροῖν* may depend directly on *ἀντομαι*. Cf. *Hec.* 752, *ἵκετεύω σε τῶνδε γονάτων*. Pfl.

227. *γένειον* = “the chin;” *γενεὶς* = “the beard.”

229. *γενοῦ* = “prove yourself.”

231. *πλὴν*, a change from the usual *ἤ*. Cf. 444.—Pfl. assigns ὑπὸ to the verb, *ὑποπείσειν Ἀργείοις*: an instance of tmesis.

232. *ᾤκτειρα* = “I at once felt pity (and now express it).” An aorist is often colloquially used by dramatists to express momentary action or emotion as if it were already past. Cf. *ἡσθην ἀπειλαῖς* = “I am delighted.” Cf. Madvig. *Gk. Syn.* § 111. R. b., Goodwin, *Gk. Moods and Tenses* § 19. N. 5.—See N.—*συμφορᾶς* is genitive depending on *ἀκούσας*.

233. *τῆς τύχης νικωμένην*, may be explained as genitive of comparison. Cf. *Med.* 315, *κρείσσωνων νικώμενοι*, and Aesch. *Suppl.* 1005, *ἡμέρου νικώμενος*.

234. *εἰσείδον*, = “I have only now *seen*, though I have often *heard* of it.”—*γάρ* amplifies the statement of the preceding line. Cf. 12 and 302.

236. *τρισσαι* = “ternae.”—*συμφορὰ* = “circum-stance.” Cf. *Soph. Oed. Tyr.* 44, *τὰς συμφορὰς τῶν βουλευμάτων*, Thuc. 1. 140, *πρὸς τὰς συμφορὰς καὶ τὰς γνώμας τρέπεσθαι*.—Elm. takes it as “three ways of regarding this occurrence:” but Matth. as a mere periphrasis for “three misfortunes.” Cf. 126.

238. *ἐφ’ οὗ* = “on whose altar,” or, “at whose statue.”—Cf. Eur. *Suppl.* 93, *βωμῆαν ἐφημένην*.

239. *πανήγυρις*, here simply an “assembly:” but, strictly, “a general solemn holiday assembly.”

240, 1. Elm. rightly notices that these two facts should be taken as one idea: they form the second *συμφορᾶς ὁδοί*. But in 214, Iolaus had expressly separated the two. Strictly speaking, Demophon should have spoken of four, not three, *συμφορᾶς ὁδοί*.—*πατρίαν χάριν* = *πατρός χάριν* = “which is a piece of gratitude due to their father” (sc. for favours received from him): accusative in apposition to the sentence; cf. *Herc. F.* 1238, *Orestes*, 828.

242. This is the third *συμφορᾶς ὁδοί*. Cf. 200.

243. συλᾶσθαι usually takes an accusative of the thing of which one is despoiled. Cf. Soph. *Philoct.* 413, ταῦτ' ἐσυλήθην ἐγώ, *Iphig. Aul.* 1275.

245. δοκήσω, a later form for δόξω. Cf. 186, δοκήσαν. For δκνω, see N.

246. Tr. "Why, that action were as bad as hanging." Cf. Ar. *Acharn.* 125, ταῦτα δῆτ' οὐκ ἀγχόνῃ; also *Alc.* 229, 230, and Soph. *Oed. Tyr.* 1374, ἔργ' ἐστὶ κρείσσον' ἀγχόνῃς εἰργασμένα.

247. For ὥφελες, implying a wish that it is too late to realize, see L. and Sc. ὀφείλω; and *Medea* 1. The notion is one of a debt *owed*, but not paid; of what you *ought* to have done, but did not do.

248. Tr. "lest any one shall tear you away by force." Verbs of *fearing*, etc., imply thought, and *δπως* (generally ὥς) is used to introduce the object of the fear: it really = *μή* of the ordinary construction. Thus in Hdt. I. 9, ὥς λέγω corresponds to *μή γένηται* in the same sentence after *μή φοβοῦ*.—Cf. 160, and 1051 of this play. [Soph. *El.* 963, 1309, 1426. Elm.]. See L. and Sc. *δπως*, B. I. c, also B. II. b. Goodwin, *Greek Moods and Tenses*, p. 85 (§ 46, note 6 a).

250. Ἄργος ἐλθών, but *εἰς* Ἄργος in 60, and in 98.

251. Observe how carefully Demophon is made to choose his words so as to state his own point of view: for *ξένοις* implies "who are strangers to Eurystheus, and not his subjects;" and *ἐγκαλεῖ*, which is the proper word for a complaint before a court of justice, implies that Eurystheus must use argument and not force.—*ἐγκαλεῖν* takes the dative of the person as in Soph. *El.* 778, ἐγκαλῶν μοι φόνους; but *κατηγορεῖν* takes the genitive.

253. *νικῶ*, subjunctive. The meaning is: "If it not only be just, but I prove it to be so."

255. Tr. "Nay, my conduct is no disgrace to me; but yours is an injury to yourself." See N., for other ways of writing and of translating this line. The young student will carefully distinguish between *οὐκοῦν* affirmative, and *οὐκουν* negative. Cf. III.

256. With *ἐμοιγε* supply *αισχρόν*. The meaning is, "If I hand these over to you, to drag them to Argos *with you*" (force of middle voice). Cf. 808.

257. *δέ* emphasises *ἐξόριζε*, and not *σύ*. Cf. 565. So in Eur. *El.* 532, σὺ δ' *εἰς* *τχνος βᾶσα* = *εἰς τχνος δέ*. Pl. — *ἐξορίζειν* = "exterminare." See 16.

258. For σκαῖς, cf. note on 458 = "*gauche*." Cf. Eur. *El.* 972, *δπου δ' Ἀπόλλων σκαῖς ἦ, τίνες σοφοί*;—*τοῦ θεοῦ* = "the god whose temple protects them." For *πλείω φρονῶν*, see note on 933.

260. Cf. Soph. *Ajax*, 159, *ῥῦμα πύργου*, "the protection of:" but in Aesch. *Pers.* 147, *τῶξον ῥῦμα* = "the drawing of a bow."

263. "Yes, provided that you do not injure Mycenae." The *Praeco* is insolent.

264. *βλάπτεσθε*, imperative.

266. The first syllable of *ταιοῦτος* is here short, as in Aesch. *Ag.* 1352, qu. by P.—*οὐ μεθήσομαι* = "will not free myself from" = "will not leave hold of." Cf. *Hec.* 400, *παιδὸς οὐ μεθήσομαι*.

268. *πάλιν* = "rursus."

269. *αὐτίκα*, "presently:" but in Ar. *Plut.* 130; *Aves*, 1000; and Plato, *passim*, *αὐτίκα* = "for example."—For *εἰσομαι*, cf. 65, *γνώσει σύ*.

270. Tr. "and that without delay."—*ἀμβολὰς* = *ἀναβολὰς* = "postponement, delay." But in Ar. *Aves*, 1385, = "the start, the prelude." The sense of *throwing off* underlies both meanings.

271. For *θείνω*, cf. 685.—The person of a *κήρυξ* was in all times sacred.

272. *εἰ μή γε*, so in *Ak.* 493.—Demophon retorts with *σωφρονεῖν*, the same word that Copreus had used in his taunt, line 272.

276. *αἰχμή*, strictly a spear-point, here = "a body of spearmen." So twice in Pindar. But observe that in Aesch. *Prom.* 405 and 925, *αἰχμή* = "sceptre;" i.e. badge of power.—*μυῖροι*, perhaps a definite number.

277. *μένουσιν*, transitive = "await."—*δοπιστήρες* = *ὀπλίται*. *δοπισ*, the round shield, is probably here, as often, put for *ὄπλον*, the oblong shield. So in *Phoen.* 78.

278. Alcatheos son of Pelops had reigned at *Megara*, shortly before these events: hence, the district of *Megara*, between Athens and Corinth, is here intended.

279. *καραδοκῶν* = "watching with outstretched head;" a poetical word used, always in a military sense, by Herodotus and Xenophon; who both affect poetical expressions.—*τάνθενδε* = "the Athenian army." Cf. Eur. *Suppl.* 695, *ὁ ἐνθένδε στρατός*.

280. "*λαμπρός*, vehemens, rapidus, potens." Cf. Ar. *Equit.* 430, *ἐξεμὶ γὰρ σοὶ λαμπρὸς ἦδη*. Musgr. apud Elm.—So Thuc. VII. 71, *λαμπρῶς ἐπικεῖσθαι*. [But P., after Barnes, would render "bright in armour."] *ὑβριν* = "the assault on the herald;" cf. 18.

281. "To the crops and the trees (esp. olive trees):" cf. *δεντροτομείν* and *τέμνειν γῆν*. Attica was often enough ravaged in the Pelop. war by the Laced. from Deceleia, which was the *ἐπιτείχισμα*, or permanent hostile fort on Attic soil. See Thuc. VII. 19. But Deceleia was not permanently garrisoned by Peloponnesians till the spring of B.C. 413.

282. *κεκτώμεθα*, optative; cf. Ar. *Plut.* 991.—*μεμνήτο*=*μεμνήοιτο*.

283. *μή*="if we do not." Cf. 328, 533.—Look carefully at *τιμωρεῖν* in L. and Sc.—Here exit Copeus.

284. *φθείρου*, an imprecation,="go with a curse:" cf. *Androm.* 715, *φθείρεσθε τῆσδε*, "hands off!" B. qu. Ar. *Plut.* 598, *ἀλλὰ φθείρου καὶ μὴ γρύζης*. It was probably not a dignified expression. For *τὸ σὺν*, cf. note on 58.

285. *οὐκ ἐμελλες*="you were not about to," "it was not likely, it was not destined that you would."

289. For *Ἀργείων*, cf. note on 191.

291. *ἐπὶ τοῖσι*="on these grounds"=*ἐπὶ τοῖτοισι*. A demonstrative use of the article common in Homer and in Lyric poets.—With *μᾶλλον* supply *ὅξυς ἐστι*.

292. Some say that Euripides had a hatred for heralds, as it is said he had for women. But the opinions which a dramatist puts into the mouths of his characters are not necessarily his own. The herald in Aesch. *Suppl.* is just as unfavourably drawn as the herald in the *Heracleidae*. The necessities of the plot do not allow Copeus to speak soft words. See Elm.

293. *πυργοῦν*="exaggerare." Cf. *Med.* 526, *πυργοῖς χάριν*: Ar. *Ranæ*, 1004, *πυργώσας ῥήματα σεμνὰ*="building up like towers."—*τῶν γινν*="quam quae vere fiunt." Pfl. Cf. 1003.

294. *β.*, plural for singular.

295, 6. *παρὰ μικρὸν ἦλθεν διακναῖσαι*. The sense is, "He (the herald) came to but a small interval between himself and death; i.e., only a little way off." So Isocrates 388 E, *παρὰ μικρὸν ἦλθεν ἀποθανεῖν*. Compare examples in L. and Sc. *παρὰ* c. 5. [Pfl. agrees: but P. appears to think the subject of *ἦλθεν* may be Demophon.]—Cf. Ar. *Nub.* 120, *τὸ χρώμα διακεκναισμένος*.

297, 8. For *κἀλλιον τοῦδε ἢ πεφ.*, Pfl. well compares Cicero *pro Quinct.* c. 2, 8: *Quid hoc iniquius, quam dicere*.—*ἦ* is epexegetic of *τοῦδε*.—*γέρας*, privilege, prerogative.—*ἐσθλοῦ κἀγαθοῦ* stands for the everyday phrase *καλοῦ κἀγαθοῦ*, the Greek equivalent for "gentleman;"

noble (1) by birth, (2) by character. For ἐσθλός, noble by birth, cf. Soph. *Antig.* 38, εἰτ' εὐγενὴς πέφυκας εἰτ' ἐσθλῶν κακῇ. So, in this play, ἐσθλός in 299 is opposed to κακός, base-born, in 300.—For the sentiment, which is common in Greek, Elm. qu. *Androm.* 974 and 1279.—*Oed. Col.* 7. P.

299. πόθος here = “*cupido*,” not “*desiderium*,” which is the more usual meaning.

300. With κακοῖς ἐκκιν. supply γάμων, which, the genitive, is the proper construction.—οὐκ ἐπαινέσω, supply αὐτὸν, strictly belongs to the end of the sentence.

301. With λιπεῖν, which is epexegetic of ἐκοινωνήσεν, supply ὥστε. As Pfl. observes, the line πλεονάζει is redundant. [If λιπεῖν, in the sense of τὸ λιπεῖν, is taken as dependent on ἐπαινέσω, compare, with Pfl., λαβεῖν (for λαβὼν) depending on ἀτιμώσης, 227.]

302. γὰρ = “to explain.” In 303, γὰρ = “for instance.”—Notice the cretic ending in 303. But γὰρ is here to be regarded as tacked on to ἡμεῖς.—Iolaus means to say, “In our case, *both* sides are ἐσθλοί.”

305. For τοσῆσδ' cf. note on 156. Either it is genitive absolute, or = “from.”

306. τῶνδε = “these children.” προύστησαν, 2 Aor. Intrans., = “stood before as guards.” Cf. 349, 1037. But in Thuc. II. 65, π. τῆς πόλεως = “as leaders of.” Notice especially Soph. *El.* 980, ἐχθροῖσι προϋστήτην φόνου = “were the authors of.”

307. For the sentiment, cf. Soph. *Oed. Col.* 1632, *Aeneid.* I. 412.—What follows, 307–319, alludes to the political crisis at the time. See *Introduction*.

309. μὲν answers to δὲ in 310. “They do their part—you must do yours.”—Cf. Thuc. VII. 71, εἰς πείραν ἦλθον τοῦ ναυτικοῦ.

311. οἰκήσητε with τιμὰς is an instance of zeugma. λάβητε would be the proper word. Elm. compares 785, 833, 839, 1041.

312. Notice ἀεί.

313. Notice εἰς γῆν = “against Attica.”—ἀτρεσθαι is infinitive as a strong imperative: or, μέμνησθε may be supplied from the line following. Pfl. compares *Ion*, 101, *Tro.* 422.

316. i.e. Mycenae and Argos. [*Phoen.* 106, Aesch. *Suppl.* 251. P.].

317. See N.—Tr. “have taken to hold for foes, instead of us;” i.e. prefers the hostility of all Argos, to that of a handful like ourselves. Elm. tr. “nobis mutabant.” For mutare so used, cf. Horace, *Odes*,

III. I. 48: Cur valle permutem Sabina, Divitias operosiores. See also Horace, *Odes*, I. 17. 1; II. 16, 19; *Sat.* II. 7. 110. Cf. 346, 1000.—But P. tr. “have *rid us* of, and taken on themselves.”

318. πτωχός=“pauper” (English), a poor wretch who πτώσσει, cowers. πενήs=“pauper” (Latin), one who πένεται, works for his bread. [√πεν. cf. πόνο-s; penuria.] Cf. Horace, *Epistles*, II. 2. 12, meo sum pauper in aere. Aristophanes in the *Plutus*, 552, 3, defines the difference between these two words.

320. θανών, aorist=“after my death,” not, “when dead,” which would be τεθνηκώς.

321. ὦ τῶν, (which is not found in Aesch., once in Soph., *Oed. Tyr.* 1145; often in Aristoph. and Plato,) is a colloquial word=“My good friend.”—πῆλαs Θ.=“as I stand by the side of Theseus. [Others render it *aequalem*.]

322. ἄρῶ=ἀερῶ, fut. of ἀερῶ: as τιμάετε makes τιμᾶτε. But ἄρῶ is from αἶρω.

323. With ἐδέξω, supply τέκνα.—ἤρκεσας=“succoured:” so in 827. But in 576, 953=“to suffice:” and in Soph. *Ajax*, 824, *Hec.* 1164=“succour.”

325. πατρώαν=“the opinion which people had of your father.” He might have written πατρός, the objective genitive.

328. For ὅστιs with indicative see L. and Sc. ὅs, B. III. I. ὅστιs ἐστί=“who (namely, that definite person) is.” ὅσπερ=“the very man who.”—μή is used with χείρων because the quality thus conceived and expressed is contrasted with that of the πολλοί of the principal sentence in the previous line. Cf. 283, 533. Cf. Madvig, *Gk. Synt.* § 203 (e).

For the sentiment, cf. Horace, *A. P.* 173, who calls the old man “laudator temporis acti;” also Hor. *Carm.* III. 6. 46, aetas parentum pejor avis, &c.: and so Homer, who makes a young man say Ἡμεῖs μὲν πατέρων μέγ’ ἀμεινόνες εὐχόμεθ’ εἶναι.

330. ὠφελεῖν, here used with the dative, in 519 takes an accusative of the direct object, and again a dative in 681. In the construction with the dative the relation of the donor to the recipient predominates: in the construction with the acc. the positive result of the action upon the object. Cf. Madv. *Gk. Synt.* § 36, R. 1.

331. τοίγαρ=τοί γε ἄρα, see L. and Sc.—δῆ probably here intensifies the force of μυρίους; but, as a rule, the force of the *preceding* word.

332. ἤνεγκε, frequentative.

333. *αὐχῶ*, cf. 353, = "I am confident." But in 832 and 931 = "think, expect."

334. *τοιαῦτα*, κ.τ.λ. The meaning is, "The conduct of these fugitives will be as you have said above: our kindness will be borne in mind (passive use) by them." Here *χάρις* = "beneficium:" but more commonly = "gratitude;" a meaning which is possible here also. A favour is regarded in opposite lights by the two between whom it passes: hence the two meanings of *χάρις*. See 438, 548.

335. Take *μὲν* here with the *δὲ* in 340; and *μὲν* 337, with *τε* 340. For *μὲν* with *τε*, Pfl. qu. *Hippol.* 996: P. qu. *Med.* 125.—[Pfl. takes *σύλλογον* = *ἐκκλησία* (cf. "ad populum referre"): but it probably refers to the levy of an army.]

336. With *τάξω* supply *αὐτοῦς*. [But, if Pfl. is right in note above, *τάξω* must here = "I will make arrangements."]

Remember that where *ὅπως* or *ὥς* with *ἄν* is found with a subjunctive in final sentences the *ἄν* must be closely joined with the participle. It is impossible to express its exact force, when thus used, in English.

337. *χειρί*, like *manus*, here = "a band of men." Cf. 1035.

338. For *προσπεσῶν* used absolutely, cf. Soph. *Phil.* 46, 156; in which places this whole phrase occurs. But the dative is generally added.

339. *Ἀργεῖ* = "at Argos:" so in 360.

340. *θύσομαι* = "will get sacrifices offered;" middle.

342. *θυραῖος* = "out of doors, away from home." [In *Ion*, 702, *θυραῖος ἐλθὼν* prob. = "coming from abroad."]

343. This use of *ἀλλὰ* with imperatives, like an interjection, is common in Homer. Cf. Pind. *Ol.* 6. 37, *ὦ Φῶντις, ἀλλὰ ζεῦξον ἡμῶνους*.

344. 5. For *οὐκ ἄν λίποιμι*, cf. note on 972.—*ἔζωμ. μένοντες* = *μείνωμεν ἥμενοι*. Elm.

345. *εὖ πράξαι πόλιν* is a quotation of their prayer. [But Elm. notes another possible translation: "expectantes donec:" cf. *Androm.* 255, *οὐ μὲν ὧ πόσιν μολεῖν*.]

347. *θεοῖσι*, by crasis, is two syllables here.

348. *Ἀργείων*, i. e., "than the Argives use." [But B. supplies *θεῶν*.]

350. *φημί* = "I assert." So in 391: and cf. Soph. *Oed. Col.* 317, *καὶ φημι κάποφημι*.

352. Cf. Aesch. *Pers.* 838, *σου κλύων ἀνέξεται*: "will put up with, or stand." But see 380.

353. The herald is gone; but the chorus fling their words after him. The metres are "Choriambici sensim ad Glyconeos deflexi:" Pfl., who, here and elsewhere, gives a map of the metres of each chorus. —Tr. "Though you boast greatly (cf. 333), others care not (96), for you any the more (sc. for that reason)."

358. Take οὕτω with εἴη.—μήπω="may it never [Porson, *Hecuba*, 1278] be so to Athens: (i.e., that she should desert suppliants)."

359. καλλιχορος, cf. εὐρύχορος,="with fair places (χώρος)." It is an Homeric form. Cf. *Odys.* XIV. 2, χώρον ἀν' ὕληντα, Pind. *Pyth.* 12. 45 παρὰ καλλιχόρῳ πόλει χαρίτων.

361. Cf. *Iliad*, XIX. 123, Εὐρυσθεὺς Σθενέλοιο πᾶς Περσηίδαο.

362. δς refers back to σὺ in 353.

365. For ἀντισχ. χθονός, holding on to, cf. *Ion* 1404, ἀνθέξομαι τῇσδε. The genitive is of the part to which the clinging refers.

367, 8. i.e., neither *doing* what you ought, nor (from another point of view) *saying* what you ought.

369. For ποῦ, expressing indignation, cf. 510, Soph. *Ajax*, 1100, ποῦ σὺ στρατηγεῖς τοῦδε; *Oed. Tyr.* 390, *Philoct.* 451. For καλῶς, adverb for adjective, cf. 1054, καθαρῶς.

370. For παρὰ="with," in the sense of "in the mind of," cf. 201, 881.

374. οὐχ οὕτως="non impune," Elm., "non nullo negotio," Pfl. So *Alc.* 680, οὐ βαλὼν οὕτως ἀπει, Elm. Pfl. qu. Cicero, *de Finibus*, v. 3. 7, Fortasse non poterit sic abire. It is not an uncommon expression.—κυρέω, like τυγχάνω, usually takes the genitive; but cf. *Choeph.* 714, κυρούντων τὰ πρόσφορα. See L. and Sc. II. 2.

376. A willow (shield) overlaid with χάλκος.

377. See N.

378. μοι is ethic dative="trouble me not the city."

379. Cf. *Hippol.* 462, κάρ' ἔχοντας εὖ φρενῶν. Elm.—ἐχουσαν here=οὔσαν: see L. and Sc. ἔχω B. II. 2.—χαρίτων, from the point of view of; or, in connection with, touching. Cf. Hdt. VI. 116, ὡς ποδῶν εἶχον, Madv. *Gk. Syn.* § 49, b. R. 2.

380. ἀνάσχου="hold yourself back." Cf. *Iliad*, XXIII. 587, ἀνσχεο νῦν. But in *Iliad* I. 586="hold yourself up." See 352 of this play. —In those tenses of ἔχω and its compounds in which σχ occurs, the idea is usually that of *withholding*, keeping back from.

381. "My son, why, I prithee."—σύννοια="anxious thought." Cf. Aesch. *Prom.* 437, συννοίᾳ δὲ δάπτομαι κέαρ.

382. νέον = "new and strange:" he is reluctant to use the ill-omened word κακόν. Cf. Eur. *Suppl.* 99. So καινόν frequently.

383. With μέλλουσι, supply παρῆναι: so in Aesch. *Pers.* 814 (τὰ μὲν) πάσχοισι, τὰ δὲ μέλλουσι (supply πάσχειν).

384. οὐ μὴ is used with the Subjunctive, and the Future Indicative, to express strong negation: such a use being almost equivalent to the force of the Future with οὐ. The construction has been generally explained by an ellipsis of some word expressing or implying fear: οὐ (sc. δέδοικα) μὴ τοῦτο γένηται, κ.τ.λ. Cf. Madvig, *Gk. Synt.* § 124, a. R. 3. But Goodwin (*Gk. Moods and Tenses*, § 89, 1) explains the μὴ as interrogative, and as strengthening an assertion by a parenthetical question: i. e. οὐ μὴ τοῦτο γένηται = "This *surely* will not happen." [Mr Fennell in his edition of Pindar suggests that μὴ, the representative of the old and probably the original negative MA, once used generally in direct negation with the indicative, is in this use of οὐ μὴ retained in its old force, with the newer and weaker sign of negation to avoid the misconception liable to arise when μὴ was no longer used as a direct negative. Cf. Fennell, Pindar, *Ol.* I. 7.]

385, 6. See N. for important variation.

386. καὶ can be taken here as either = "and" or "even." Elm.

387. ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας can either, with Pfl., be taken with εἶσω, or with φρονῶν. Cf. *Hippol.* 6, σφάλλω δ' ὅσοι φρονούσω εἰς ἡμᾶς μέγα. L. and Sc. qu. Andocides, xx. 16, εὖ φρονεῖν εἰς τινα.

388. Zeus is mentioned as being above the other gods. He might have said Nemesis, as the instrument of Zeus. The sentiment is an imitation, and almost a quotation, of Aeschylus, *Persae* 827, Ζεὺς τοι κολαστὴς τῶν ὑπερκόμπων ἄγαν φρονημάτων ἔπεστιν. See note on 459.

390. χρεών has almost the same meaning as χρή, see L. and Sc.

392. οὐκ is to be taken as one word with ἀγγέλοισι (or ὀρᾶν); otherwise it would be μὴ.

393. B. qu. Hdt. vi. 102; where Marathon is described as ἐπιτηδεύατον χώριον ἐνίπνευσαι, as being a flat country. But in all probability, πεδία γῆς is merely a phrase for *the whole country*.—ἐφῆκε, in hostile sense, = *immissit*: so ἐπελθὼν, various reading in 355.

394. ὀφρύην = "eyebrow:" accusative of place. Cf. Byron, "A king stood on the *rocky brow* That looks o'er sea-girt Salamis," and N. Test. "They brought Him to the *brow* of the hill." In *Ion* 366, καθίζω (which is usually causal) is used as καθήμενος here: καθίζει τρίποδα, he *sits* the tripod.—For λεπαῖος, cf. *Hippol.* 1248.

395. σκοπεῖν = "to look about to see" ($\sqrt{\sigma\kappa\alpha\pi} = \sqrt{\sigma\pi\alpha\varsigma}$. σκοπό-ς, spec-ula): καθορᾶν = "to descry from a look-out."—For δόκησιν ἂν λέγοιμι, used parenthetically, B. qu. *Bacch.* 628, δόξαν λέγω.

396. See N.—With ποῖα, supply ὁδῶ.

397. *Either ἐν ἀσφαλεῖ χθονὸς* = "in a safe part of the country;" or (with P. after Matth.) take χθονὸς apart from ἐν ἀσφαλεῖ, as a genitive depending on ποῦ, which may possibly be supplied from ποῖα.

400. ἔστηκε almost = ἔστι. Cf. 74.—The σφάγια would not be slain till the moment before the contest; but, meanwhile, other victims were being slain. Elm.; who qu. *Aesch. Persae* 201—3.—οἷς θεῶν = "for those of the gods to whom."—τέμνεσθαι is here used literally; but metaphorically in *Hel.* 1235, σπονδὰς τέμνωμεν, and Eur. *Suppl.* 375, φίλιδ' μοι τεμεῖ.

401. θυηπολ. = "is filled with sacrifices = lustratur;" it is generally *active*, in the sense of "to be busy with sacrifices." B. compares *Iph. T.* 367, αὐλεῖται πᾶν μέλαθρον = "is filled with music;" and *Hel.* 1432, χρὴ γαῖαν βοᾶσθαι.—δστυ is always used of *Athens* proper; as we say, "the city;" and cannot mean Marathon.

402. τροπαία ἐχθρῶν = "relating to the rout of:" cf. 1032, σωτήριος. Cf. also Eur. *El.* 469, Ἑκτορος ὄμμασι τροπαῖοι, and observe the dative. —P. rightly observes that the epithets in this line refer to *both* the preceding lines.

403. ἄλίσας. So also it is ἄ in ἄλίσας *Herc. Fur.* 412.—ἀλίζω = ἀθροίζω. συναλίζω is more common. Both are often used by Xenophon. Elm.

404. ἡλεγξα = "I tested." Look out *ἐλεγχος* and cf. 905. For βέβηλα, cf. Thuc. IV. 97, ἐν βεβήλῳ. "Accessible; those recited by χρησμολόγοι," P. For examples of λόγια κεκρυμμένα, B. refers to *Hdt.* v. 91, 92.

405. λόγια and χρησμοί are defined by Thuc. II. 8. The Scholiast on that passage asserts, that they were respectively in prose and verse.

407. γνώμα = γνώμη = "opinion:" cf. *Aesch. Ag.* 1352.—ταυτὸν = ταυτὸν = ταυτό: an Attic form.—ταυτὸν ἐμπ. = "is conspicuous as being the same." ἐμπ. is used with dative of that which one is conspicuous in, among, or for.

408. σφάξαι = "jugulare." Notice absence of caesura.

409. ἥτις is not a mere relative, but implies that the particular quality or circumstance which it introduces is the ground of the action

stated in the preceding line:="a person who," "one that is." Madvig, *Gk. Synt.* § 105 d. Cf. 328, 414.

411. κτενῶ here has almost the sense of κτείνειν βούλομαι.

412. ἀναγκάσω, i. e., to kill his child.

413, 4. Take κακῶς οὕτω together.—ὅστις δώσει=ὥστε δοῦναι.—There is emphasis in the position of τέκνα: "his dearest, even his children."

415. For the double ἂν cf. notes on 721, and 1005. The first ἂν, called the apodeictic ἂν, is introduced to shew that the clause is going to be conditional, and in each case emphasises the word which it follows. Compare *Androm.* 934, οὐκ ἂν ἐν γ' ἐμοῖς δόμοις βλέπονσ' ἂν αὐγάς τὰμ' ἐκαρποῦτ' ἂν λέχη.—συστάσεις, here="knots of men;" but generally="conflicts." [So Elm., "coetus, conventus;" who qu. *Andr.* 1088, ἐς τε συστάσεις κύκλους τ' ἐχώρει; and L. and Sc. who qu. *Thuc.* II. 21, κατὰ συστάσεις γιγνόμενοι.]

416. τῶν λεγ., the genitive="consisting of those who;" or, possibly, genitive absolute.—For ἦν, cf. 682. In these two cases, the imperfect *either* is the simple past tense; *or* denotes, as it sometimes does, that it was *always* (and therefore is *essentially*) just: in which latter case it may be translated by the present.

417. Cf. *Ar. Ran.* 996, δεινὰ γὰρ κατηγορήκε. But usually the genitive is added, as in *Hippol.* 1057, κατηγορεῖ σου πιστά. For this reason, Elm. wrote ἐμοῦ here.

419. οικεῖος π. is used of a war in one's own country, cf. 146, 634. Cf. *Thuc.* I. 118, of the Helot war in Laconia, and note on 146.—ἐξαρτ.= "is preparing."

420. ὅπως, as relative to οὕτως understood, = *ut*: and seems to be rare with the future.

422. διαβλ.= "be traduced to, or slandered by." So in *Hec.* 863.

423. ὥστε here simply = ὥς, but conveys more emphasis. Cf. *Aesch. Prom.* 452, ἔβαιον ὥστ' ἀήσυροι μύρμηκες; *Soph. Oed. Col.* 343, οἰκουροῦσιν ὥστε παρθένοι, *Antig.* 1033, ὥστε τοξόται τοξέετε.

424. ἀλλ' ἦν, i. e. *and not otherwise*. For examples of the very favourite contrast between δρᾶν and πάσχειν, see L. and Sc. δρᾶν.—The opposite sentiment is expressed by Atossa in *Aesch. Persae*, 211—214, to which the student should refer, and which Euripides probably had in mind.

425. ἀλλ' ἦ="an ergo"="can it be then." Elm. qu. many examples. [Matth. objected to ἀλλ' ἦ, on the ground that the chorus

in the orchestra ought not to interrogate an actor on the stage : but, as Pfl. observes, this is almost a soliloquy, and is at any rate a question that needs no answer.]—*χρήξουσιν* = “*though* she wishes it.”

427. *ἐοικμεν* = *εὐκαμεν*, and occurs 681, and in Soph. *Ajax* 1239, *Cycl.* 99, &c.

429. *συνάπτειν* with the dative is common enough : cf. 459, *σοφῶ ἐχθραν συνάπτειν*. See also *Phoen.* 702, *ὡς ἐς λόγους συνῆψα Πολυνεῖκει. εἰς χεῖρα* = “close at hand” (“within grasp,” P.). The whole phrase therefore is not a difficult one.—*εἶτα*, “and then, and thereupon,” here is more connected with *ἐκφυγόντες* than with *συνῆψαν*. See L. and Sc. *εἶτα* I. 2; and cf. Aesch. *P. V.* 777, *μή μοι προτείνων κέρδος εἶτ’ ἀποστρέει*.

430. Aor. I. Pass. of *ἐλαύνω*. So *ἐλαβεις* in Ar. *Ecc.* 4.

433. 4. *τάλαινα*, sorry, wretched : epithet of *εἰς* in Eur. *El.* 248; and of *φυγή* in *Phoen.* 1710.—Tr. “not intending to complete the boon.”

435. *συγγν*, “pardonable,” 981.—*εἰ μὴ θέλει* = “seeing that he is not willing.”

436. For *ἀνέσας ἔχω*, cf. *Med.* 33, *ἀτιμάσας ἔχει* : the meaning is not stronger than that of the present tense. For *ἀνέω* in the sense of *ἀγαπάω*, *to acquiesce in*, see quotations in L. and Sc.

437. *τάνθαδ’* = “the disposition of this city towards us.”

438. For *πράσσειν*, “to fare,” with this, as it were, cognate accusative, Pfl. qu. *Orestes* 1352, *ἐπραξεν οἷα χρὴ πρᾶσσειν κακοῦς*.—*χάρις*, here again can be either the gratitude or the boon : cf. note on 334.

439. *οὐκ ἔχω τί χρήσομαι*. The (deliberative) subjunctive, *χρῶμαι*, would have been more usual : but the notion of requirement, the “*is to be*,” is less prominent, and the question is put in the indicative, asking what *will* happen. Madvig, *Gk. Synt.* § 121. R. 1.—Tr. “how I shall treat, dispose of, you.”—For *τι* used as an adverb of manner, cf. 193 and L. and Sc. II. 3.

440. For *ἄστεπτος*, cf. 124.

441. *ποῖον γαλας ἔρκος* prob. = “What altar (or sacred enclosure) in Hellas :” cf. *Trach.* 607, where *ἔρκος ἱερὸν* has the same meaning. But L. and Sc. give *γ. ξ.* = “*fenced city*.”

444. *πλὴν* here, instead of governing an expressed genitive, introduces a clause, like *πλὴν ὅτι* : cf. Ar. *Nub.* 1429, *πλὴν* (sc. *τούτου*) *ὅτι ψηφίσματ’ οὐ γράφουσιν*. It is gen. in this sense preceded, as here, by *οὐδεις*, *ἄλλος*, or some such inclusive or exclusive word, (cf. L. and Sc. *πλὴν* II.) and is a sign of the transition from the old usage to its later meaning “*however*,” which is so common in Lucian.

445. For *κλαίω* in the sense of to weep *for*, with accusative, cf. Soph. *El.* 1117, *εἴπερ τι κλαίεις τῶν Ὁρεστέων κακῶν*. [In that passage, however, *τι* is possibly adverbial.]

447. *δυστάλας* nearly always has the feminine form in Euripides. For the genitive, Elm. qu. *Hec.* 661, *τάλαινα σῆς κακογλώσσου βοῆς*; and *Med.* 1028, and Pfl. *Pers.* 445.—The genitive can, as usual, be explained by the idea of the unhappiness *proceeding from*, or being *connected with*, that which is so governed.

451. *σύμπαξον*. Cf. the common phrase *ἀλλ' οἷσθ' ὁ δρᾶσον*. "Do you know the thing which"—("should be done, *δεῖ* or *δραστήον*," he intended to say; but breaks off, and says, *δρᾶσον*)—"do it!" See Goodwin, *Greek Moods and Tenses*, p. 179 (§ 7 note 3), and Madvig, *Gk. Synt.* § 141. R. 1; cf. Plautus "*fac sed scin quomodo*," Soph. *Oed. Tyr.* 543, *οἷσθ' ὡς ποιήσον*.

454. Notice *μήτε* followed by *τε*.

456, 7. *λαβῶν = εἰ λαμβάνου*.—*καθυβρίσαι*, treat despitefully with *ὑβρις*.

458. For *σκαιὸς*, cf. note on 258; it = *gauche*, lubberly, "no gentleman." Compare the abuse of Eurystheus in 743—747. From comparison with Soph. *Ajax* 678—682, *ὃ τ' ἐχθρὸς ἡμῖν ἐς τοσόνδ' ἐχθαρκτός ὡς αὐτὸς φιλήσων αὐτίς*, κ.τ.λ., it will be seen that *σκαιὸς* may here mean simply "*stupid*;" one who forgets that pride may have a fall.—Pfl. compares an exactly similar remark in *Herc. Fur.* 299—301, *φεύγειν σκαιὸν ἄνδρ' ἐχθρὸν χρεῶν*, κ.τ.λ.

459. For *συνάπτειν*, cf. note on 429.—*μὴ ἀμαθεί φρ.* = "not with presumptuous ignorance:" *φρόνημα*, "a thought," having the sense of "a proud thought." Cf. 387, 926.

460. For *αἰδῶς* cf. notes on 6 and 200.—"*Αἰδῶς hic clementia, ut ἀναίδεια crudelitas Herc. Fur.* 165." Elm., who qu. at length in his Appendix Antipho pp. 618, 619.

461. *μὴ ἐπαιτῶ*, do not blame us. The meaning of the two following lines is, We shall not be altogether gainers: therefore (it is implied) we ought not to be blamed for selfishness.—But observe that Pfl. takes *μὴ ἐπαιτῶ* to mean *μὴ αἰτία περιβάλλης*, "Do not ask what we cannot grant without disgrace."

464. *ἀμήχανα*, helpless, involving a dead-lock. The word is harped on again in 472, 487, 492, 495.—*ἀλλά*, for *δέ*.

465. It is odd that Eurystheus of Mycenae should be called *ἄναξ*, without qualifying epithet, by Demophon of Athens. But Elm. qu. a similar case in *Herc. Fur.* 589, *συμμάχους ἄναξ ἐχει*.

466. τί πλεόν ἐστίν ἐμοί; = "What advantage is it to me?" πλεόν ἔχειν, "to have an advantage;" πλεονεκτεῖν, "to be in the habit of having an advantage," and so = "to be avaricious." Cf. *Antig.* 268, ὅτ' οὐδὲν ἦν ἐρευνῶσι πλεόν: "when we got no advantage by our enquiries."

468. δεινόν, here = "dangerous;" but the meaning "*strange*" is generally contained in δεινόν: cf. Aesch. *Prom.* 39, τὸ συγγενές τοι δεινόν = "is a strangely powerful tie;" and such phrases as δεινόν τὸ τίκτειν and οἱ δειοὶ λέγειν.

469. τε, καί = "quum, tum." Cf. Soph. *Antig.* 181, κάκιστος εἶναι νῦν τε καὶ πάλαι δοκεῖ, = "not only now...but formerly."—πατρὸς, objective genitive.

470. For λύμης, see N.—προσκοπεῖν = "look to, weigh well."

471. καίριος in its common sense of seasonable, cf. tempestivus: but notice Aesch. *Ag.* 1343, καιρία πληγῇ, a critical, that is, a mortal, wound.

473. Some think that Demophon here finally left the stage. But as most authorities give to Demophon the speech 567—573, it is probable that D. remained till 573. See N. on 567.

474. The names Macaria and Copeus do not occur in the play: but were by the Grammarians imported into the Index personarum. Here in Elm. and in B. is to be found an account of Macaria qu. from Pausanias I. c. 32.—θράσος is here the reverse of αἰδώς as used in 43, and of τὸ σωφρονεῖν.—ἐξέδοις, "on the ground of my coming out." See 660, 775, 789. [So Pfl. and B. after Elm. See Pfl. for examples of this causal dative.]—μοι is governed by προσθῆτε, to *attribute*.

476, 7. τὸ σωφρ. = "discretion." Observe that the two nouns, forming one idea, take κάλλιστον in the singular.—Cf. Soph. *Aj.* 293, γυναιξὶ κόσμον ἢ σιγῇ φέρει.—ῥσυχον, feminine. It is always of two terminations only.

478. Notice Ἰόλεως, vocative.

479. If πρεσβεῖν = "to represent," "negociate for," then γένους will express relation: = "with reference to the family." If it = "to take the lead of;" then the genit. will be the same as after verbs implying rule, supremacy over, etc. Madvig, *Gk. Synt.* § 58 b. For πρεσβεῖν = "to be the older," cf. 45, ἀδελφοί θ' ὧσι πρεσβεῖν γένος.

480. With ἀλλὰ supply ὅμως ἐξηλθον.—ἀλλ' εἰμι γὰρ is for ἀλλὰ γὰρ εἰμι, to suit the metre. Elm.—πρόσφορος, fitting, i.e., for the post,

i.e., *πρεσβεύειν*. Cf. *Eum.* 207, *πρόσφορον μολεῖν*, *Pind. Ol.* 9, *Erod.* 3 *πρόσφορος ἀναγείσθαι*. [But *Pfl.* with *πρόσφορος* would supply *τοῖς πράγμασιν*. He observes "videlicet *mascula virgo*."]]

481, 2. *κάμαντῆς*=οὐ μόνον *περὶ τούτων*, ἀλλὰ καὶ *περὶ ἐμαντῆς*. *Elm.*—ἐπὶ="in addition to, *over* and *above*."

482, 3. *μὴ δάκνει*. The indicative denotes a belief that the fear is well grounded. *Μὴ* with indic. in indirect question is in fact a use transferred from the direct question. *Μὴ* in such cases=*num.* Cf. *Soph. Antig.* 1253, *εἰσόμεσθα μὴ τι καλύπτει*. *Troad.* 176, *ἐπακουσόμενα μὴ με κτείνειν δόξα κείται*. See examples in *L.* and *Sc.* *μὴ*, *C.* II. 2.—*προσκειμένον*, "added." See *L.* and *Sc.* III. 2.

484. οὐ νεωστὶ δὴ=not lately *chiefly*, or *only*.

486, 7. *προχωρεῖ* is found in *bad* sense in *Phoen.* 1266, *Elm.*—*πάλιν αὖθις*="rursus iterum."

488, 9. *ψδούς* is contr. fr. *δοιδούς*.—*μόσχον* is often for any young animal.

490. *σημαίνειν...κελεύειν*. There are different ways of explaining the construction. (1) *κελεύειν* as epexegetical of *σημαίνειν*, where *Eur.* might have written *κελεύοντας*. (2) *κελεύειν* may be simply superfluous, *Pfl.*; who aptly qu. *Ar. Nubes*, 331, 334, where *βόσκουσι* occurs twice; also *Thesm.* 498, 501, repetition of *εἶρηκε*. (3) *Elm.* takes *σημαίνειν* with *ταῦρον*, *κελεύειν* with *παρθένον*; translating "ait non taurum significare sed puellam mactari jubere." [(4) *Elm.* also thinks that possibly while the subject of *σ.* is *ψδούς*, the subject of *κ.* is Demophon himself. (5) He qu. *Rhesus* 880, *ὕμᾱς χρεὼν Πριάμφ...σημῆναι νεκροὺς θάπτειν κελεύειν*.—Possibly the two verbs should be taken together in the present passage also: "he says that the soothsayers declare that they bid you."]

492. *ἀμχανεῖν* here takes a cognate accusative, or accusative of respect: elsewhere, we also find *ἀμχ.* *περὶ τινος*, or with the dative; as in *Soph. Aj.* 1113, *θεσφάτοις ἀμχανῶ*="on the ground of."

494. = "not in so many words, but it comes to this." *Elm.* qu. *Phoen.* 161, *ὁρῶ δῆτ' οὐ σαφῶς, ὁρῶ δέ πως*.

495. See *N.*—"Unless we shall contrive a way out of this difficulty (τι) *in some way*" (adverbial use).

496, 7. *βούλεται* where we expected *βούλεσθαι*. There is a zeugma: *λέγει* is used with *εὐρίσκειν* in the sense of "he bids;" and with *βούλεται* as "he says" (oratio recta).

493. See *N.*—*Tr.* with *P.*, "Is it on these terms that we depend

for safety?" [Elm. would tr. *ἐχόμεσθα haeremus*: "In this pass, are we prevented from being saved?" For this he qu. Thuc. I. 25, *ἐν ἀπὸρρῳ εἴχοντο θέσθαι τὸ παρόν*. But, as Pfl. observes, *εἴχοντο* hardly=*haerebant* in that passage.]—*καὶ ἐχ.*="do we *indeed* depend:" cf. L. and Sc. *καὶ*, B. II. 1.

500. *ἔτι*="do not *as yet*." Take *νῦν ἔτι* together, not *μὴ ἔτι*: cf. 538, and Aesch. *Ag.* 818, *νῦν ἔτ' εὖσημος πόλις*.

501, 2. *αὐτῇ=ultra*. With *ἐτοιμῇ* supply *εἰμι*; which is very often omitted with this adjective. Cf. Soph. *Oed. Tyr.* 91, *ἐτοιμος εἰπεῖν*.—*παρίστασθαι*="put myself by the side of, and so, submit to:" so in Demosth. 597, ult., *παραστήναι τῷ πολέμῳ*. But in 564 of this play, *παρεστάναι*=*adesse*; and so in 590.

504. See N.—Cf. 986, 991, *νείκος*, and *δυσμένειαν ἡράμην*.

505, 6. "Shall I, though I have the opportunity of securing the safety of all, flee so as to escape death?" Pfl. qu. Hdt. VII. 194, *Δαρεῖον διαφυγῶν μὴ ἀπολέσθαι*.—*παρόν* is nom. or acc. absolute.

508—510. Does she mean "It were ridiculous, that, while we give way to lamentations as suppliants (which is bad enough in itself) we should also make an exhibition of our cowardice?"—With *κακοῦς* supply *ὄντας*, not *εἶναι*. The latter would mean "should *appear* to be cowards."

510. For *ποῦ*, see note on 369.—*ἐν χρηστοῖς πρέπει*, "are thought fitting amongst good people;" or, possibly, "are seen amongst good actions."

511. *οἶμαι* here and in 968 is ironical: not so in 670.—*ἀ μὴ τύχοι ποτε*: this prayer is always inserted *before* the mention of the ill-omened word. See 714.

512. *χείρας els*. The transposition is for the sake of the metre.

514. *μηδὲν ἥσσον*, i.e., than in the present case.

515. *ἀλητεύσω* may be either future indic., or deliberative subjunctive. Elm.

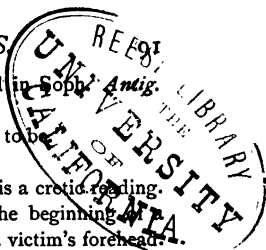
516. *δῆ*="look here, lo!" *δῆτα* is an emphatic form of *δῆ*. [But P. translates *ἐὰν δῆ*, "if, as doubtless they will."]

517, 8. "Why do you ask us to risk our lives for you, while you cling to life yourselves?"

519, 520. For *προσωφ.* cf. 330, 681.—*μέντοι* is thus often used in strong protestations. See L. and Sc. *μέν*, B. 4. b.

522, 3. *τῇδε*="in this way" (*ὁδῶ*)="with such a hope."—*προὔδοσαν*, frequentative.—With *κόρην* supply *ἐμέ*.

EXPLANATORY NOTES



526. ἀναξίαν, supply τούτων τυχεῖν. Here, and in Soph. *Antig.* 694, ἀναξία = "undeserving of evil."

527. ἥτις, as in 409, implies a reason; "such as to be."

528. ὅπου = ἐκεῖσε ὅπου.

529. See N.—Note that the reading in the text is a crotic reading.—κατάρχεσθαι, cf. 601, and *Iphig. T.* 40, refers to the beginning of a sacrifice, when the lock or tuft of hair was cut from a victim's forehead. It naturally takes genitive of the victim; and, in *Alc.* 74, dative of the instrument; κατάρξωμαι ξίφει.

530. 1. πάρα = πάρεστι.—Cf. *Andr.* 357, ἐκόντες οὐκ ἄκοντες, Pfl. —ἐξαγγέλλομαι, = "I proclaim," implies "I promise." Cf. *Ion*, 1605, εὐδαίμων ὑμῶν πότμον ἐξαγγέλλομαι, qu. by P.

533. For μὴ = "in the event of," cf. 283, 328. See 518.—For εὖρημα, Pfl. qu. *Med.* 553.

Compare with this speech of Macaria, that of Polyxena in *Hec.* 242, of Iphigeneia in *Iph. Aul.* 1368, and of Praxithea, in *Erechtheus*, *Frag.* Elm.—And yet they say that Euripides was a misogynist.

535. φεῦ, cf. 552, of admiration. So in *Ar. Aves*, 1724, φεῦ φεῦ τῆς ὥρας, τοῦ κάλλους.

536. πάρος, here a preposition, = πρὸ = ἀντὶ in 580 = παροίθεν in 583. πάρος in this sense follows the word which it governs. See Index.

538. μᾶλλον is used with γενναίους instead of the comparative adjective.—For ἔτι, cf. note on 500. P. takes it here as "beyond the present example." B. takes μᾶλλον ἔτι together. But why not = "hereafter"?

541. See N.—Ἡρακλῆος, the epic genitive, does not elsewhere occur in Tragedy. It may be taken as genitive in apposition with, and explanatory of, ἐκείνου, and also as dependent on φρένός.—οὐκ αἰσχύνομαι, alluding to the request of Macaria in 474.—For αἰσχ. and dat. of cause, cf. *Herc.* 1160, αἰσχύνομαι τοῖς δεδραμένοις.

542. τῇ τύχῃ = "at the mischance which makes such words necessary."

546. πάλος = "the lot as shaken from a helmet." κλῆρος is the more common word in Tragedy. But cf. *Ion*, 416, οὐς ἐκλήρωσεν πάλος, and *Soph. Antig.* 275.

548. χάρις, there is no boon, no favour conferred: see note on 334. Μὴ λέξης: μὴ with subj. aorist makes a request for the moment. ὅρα, or some such word, can always be supplied. Cf. 558, and 654.

549. With ἐνδέχεσθε supply either με, or αὐτό, or μι.

554, 5. ὑπερφέρεις τόλμαν τόλμη. The genitive of comparison is naturally the usual construction with ὑπερφέρειν, as in Ar. *Equit.* 584. Probably the accusative can be explained thus:—ὑπερφέρειν here = “you exalt, you carry to excess, you *τοῖς ὑπὲρ* one act of boldness by another.” [So B. from Matth. But Elm. has such searchings of heart on the subject, that he would resort to emendation. See Pflugk’s note.] ὑπερέχειν and ὑπερβάλλεσθαι are also found with an acc. in place of the usual genitive.

558. Iolaus had just said: “I do not bid you die; I only say that by your death you aid your kin.” Macaria replies, “Σοφῶς κελεύεις: by so saying, you practically do bid me, and act wisely in so bidding me.” Elm., however, tr. σοφῶς “cautiously:” in the sense that ‘Your command is so carefully worded that you escape participation in the guilt of my blood.’—For μὴ τρέσῃς cf. note on 548.—μίσμα, so usually of the stain of murder. Cf. Aesch. *Suppl.* 265, αἱμάτων μ., and *Hippol.* 35.

559. θάνω, jussive, *let me die*. As Elm. observes, the plural subjunctive is more common in this sense. He qu. *Hippol.* 567, αὐδὴν τῶν ἔσθωθεν ἐκμάθω, and 1354, ἀπειρηκὸς σῶμ’ ἀναπαύσω.—ἐλευθέρως = “of my own free-will.” P. [or, “as becomes a free woman.” Elm.].

560, 1. ἐνθανεῖν, to die *in*, i. e., *by*.—θέλω here = βούλομαι, cf. 13, 134, 200 and Index.—πέπλοις, a woman’s garment, answering to the man’s ἱμάτιον or outer garment.—παρών = “be present and.”

562. γε simply emphasises the dreadful word σφαγή.—τὸ δεινόν, the strange and dreadful end, or deed. Cf. *Med.* 393, τόλμης δ’ εἰμι πρὸς τὸ καρτερόν.

563, 4. Observe that εἴπερ in Attic is only used when the truth of the supposition is assumed. But in Homer, εἴπερ = καὶ εἰ = “even though.” Cf. *Il.* VII. 117, εἴπερ ἀδείῃς τ’ ἐστὶ...ἀκόρητος. *Odys.* I. 167, εἴπερ τις φῆσιν ἐλεύσεσθαι.—With οὐπερ, supply πεφυκέναι.—For παρεστάναι cf. note on 502.

565. δὲ emphasises τοῦδε, and not σὺ. See note on 257.—With ἀλλὰ, “*then*,” supply εἴ μὴ τοῦτο δρῶν θέλεις. [Elm., who gives many examples of this use of ἀλλά].—τοῦδε χρῆζε = “ask of Demophon.”

567. See N.

568. κοσμέω is used specially of dressing *women*; in 725, of armour: in *Troad.* 1147, of paying honours to a νέκυσ, and in *Soph. Antig.* 396, τάφον κοσμοῦσα.

570. *τλημον*. here = "boldest, most stout-hearted:" so *Elm.*, who qu. from *Hec.* 562, how *Polyxena* *ἐλεξε πάντων τλημονέστατον λόγον*. In *Soph. El.* 439, *τλ. γυνή* seems to bear the (bad) sense of "bold." In any case, the underlying idea is *endurance*.

572, 3. The accusative after *προσειπεῖν*, which is to be supplied from the following line: or, the acc. of respect.—Exit *Demophon* finally.

575, 6. Take *τοιούσδε ὥσπερ σὺ* together, and tr.: "Teach them to be such as you are, wise in all." [So *Pfl.*, who qu. many instances. And so *B.* But see *Elm.*].—For the idea in *μηδὲν μᾶλλον*, cf. *Med.* 295, *χρὴ δ' οὐποθ' ὅστις ἀρίφρων πέφυκ' ἀνὴρ παῖδας περισσως ἐκδιδάσκεισθαι σοφούς*. *Pfl.* We, on the other hand, have the proverb about A little learning.—*ἀρκέσουσι* = "it will suffice them:" cf. 323, 827.

577. Tr. "Try to save them from death (so that they do not die)." [But *Elm.* has a comma after *σῶσαι*: in which case, tr. "And do not be eager to die."]

578. Tr. "For thee we are as thy children: *by* thine hands have we been reared."

580. At the end of this line, the following contrasted thought was left to suggest itself to *Iolaus*:—So do you, for your part, offer *your old age*, and *live* for them.

581. *ὁμῖλα* here and in *Æsch. Eum.* 57 = "*assembly*:" but its more usual meaning is, a being together, intercourse. Cf. *Prom.* 39, *τὸ συγγενές τοι δεινὸν ἢ θ' ὁμῖλα*, and *Soph. Philoct.* 70.

582, 3. With *γένοιτο* supply *τοσαῦτα*, or *πάντα*.—With *παροιθεν*, cf. note on 536.—*σφαγήσεται*. The same future passive is found in *Androm.* 315.—For *καρδία*, *κάρα* would be more usual: *σφάζειν* strictly refers to the *throat*.

584. *ἔσω δόμων*. Cf. *Aesch. Theb.* 232. We should have expected *ἐνδον*, for there does not seem to be implied any idea of *motion* to the house. *P.* refers to *Hippol.* 2, *οὐράνου τ' ἔσω*, and *Eur. Suppl.* 1197, *ἐστὶν...εἰσω δόμων*. For the genitive with *ἐνδον*, and with other adverbs of place and time, cf. *Madvig, Gk. Synt.* § 50. b.

588, 9. *τὴν σώτειραν* depends on *θάψαι*.—Bury, that is, *in her own land*.—With *κάλλιστα*, supply *θάψαι*.

590. For *παρέστην* see note on 502.—*προὔθανον*, *in behalf of*: so in *Alc.* 383 and 684, *οἱ προβηθήσκοντες σέθεν, παίδων προβηθήσκων πατέρας*. Cf. *Alc.* 682, *ὑπερβηθήσκων σέθεν*. But observe that in *Thuc.* II. 52, *προβηθήσκων* = "to die before."

591. *κειμήλια* = "treasures;" cf. Soph. *El.* 438.—Iphigeneia in Aulis, 1398, makes a similar remark: *ταῦτα γὰρ μνημεῖά μου Διὰ μακροῦ, καὶ παῖδες οὗτοι καὶ γάμοι καὶ δόξ' ἐμή.*

593. *γε* always emphasises the preceding word. Distinguish therefore *γε μέντοι* (here, and in 637) from *μέντοι γε*.

594, 5. *μερίμνας* = "cares."—*οἱ θ.* = "those just about to die." *Π.*—*τις* = "one," *Fr.* "on," *Ger.* "*man.*" Cf. 827, 866.—*ὅποι* is used with *τρέπειν*, and not *ὅπου*; as in Latin *quo me vertam*, not *qua*. Elm.

596. Exit Macaria finally. The first five lines in the next speech are addressed to her retreating figure.

597. Of *ἐκπρέπειν* L. and Sc. give no other instance.

598. Take *πολὺν* with *τιμωπάτη*.

600. *χαῖρε*, which is used both at beginnings and at ends of interviews, here = "vale," and in 630 = "salve."—*δυσφημεῖν* is here transitive: but has often the simply neuter sense of speaking in an ill-omened manner.—With *γὰρ* supply some such thought as follows: "*Farewell!* (I use the word, though it is ill-applied) *for, &c.*"

601. For *κατήρκεται* "has been devoted, initiatum est," see note on 629. Observe the *passive* use of the deponent. [Elm. in a long note suggests that the reading might be *ἡ κατήρκεται*, used actively: but in that case *σῶμα* would be in the genitive. In his note in his Appendix, he gives a list of passages in which *ἐργασται*, another deponent, is used (1) in active, (2) in passive, (3) doubtful].

602. *ολιόμυσθα* = "I am fainting, or dying:" cf. 636. It is a common use of the word.

603, 4. *ἐπελῶ* is here used in the sense of making one thing lean upon another.—*αὐτοῦ* = "here."

605, 6. He speaks of the future as past, because it is already decided on.—For *οὔτε...τε*, Pfl. qu. *Troad.* 487, and other passages.—*ὡ βιώσιμον* = "it is impossible to live:" cf. Soph. *Antig.* 566, *τί γὰρ μόνῃ μοι τῆσδ' ἄτερ βιώσιμον;*

607. *ἄτη*, here = "mischief, destruction." See L. and Sc. It is a word that should only be used in Tragedy.—*συμφορὰ*, noun, fem. sing.—Let the beginner compare with this, and translate, *Medea* 54, *χρηστοῖσι δούλοις συμφορὰ τὰ δεσποτῶν κακῶς πίνοντα καὶ φρενῶν ἀνθάπτεται.*

608. For map of the metre of this chorus, which is chiefly dactylic, see Pfl.—The Strophe here, like the moral of a fable, consists of very obvious general reflections; written, like some leading articles, to help those to think who cannot think for themselves.—The second *ὃ* in this

line is for οὔτε, as in 616. Tr. "Without the gods, I say that no man becomes prosperous, none afflicted in lot." Negative clauses often thus stand, following one another without any connecting particle. Cf. v. 615.

610. For βεβᾶναι cf. *Iliad* xvii. 359, βεβᾶμεν. For the expression compare Soph. *El.* 1093, μοῖρα οὐκ ἐν ἐσθλᾷ βεβῶσαν. Elm.

612. διώκει = "hurries, properat:" intransitive. [Pfl. from Musgr. who qu.] *Herc. F.* 1081, φύγα διώκετε.—For the sentiment, which is not uncommon in any language, Elm. qu. Aesch. *Præm.* 275, πλανωμένη πρὸς ἄλλοτ' ἄλλον πημονή προσιζάνει, and *Orest.* 979, ἕτερα δ' ἕτερος ἀμείβεται πῆματα.

613. ἀφ' ὑψηλῶν = ὑψοθεν, Pfl. = "from on high." [But P. refers to 939].—Cf. Luc. *Evangel.* i. 52, καθεῖλε δυναστεὶς ἀπὸ θρόνων, καὶ ὑψώσε ταπεινοὺς.—ὥκισε β., frequentative: "brings to low estate."

614. For ἀλήταν see N.

615. μόρσιμα alludes to μοῖρα in 612. It is a Homeric word.—ἀπώσεται = "thrust them away from himself."

617. ὁ πρόθυμος = ὁ βουλόμενος ἀπώσασθαι.

618. μὴ προπίπτων = "erecto corpore atque animo." Iolaus was lying on the ground.—τὰ θεῶν, "the things sent by or from the gods." Cf. *Phoen.* 382, δεῖ φέρειν τὰ τῶν θεῶν.—[See N.]

620. φροντίδα = "in your mind, or thoughts."—ὑπεραλγῆν is intransitive, and takes genitive of the person, as in *Hipp.* 260, καγὼ τῇσδ' ὑπεραλγῶ.

621, 2. εὐδόκιμον is emphatic. Note that πρὸ τ' ἀδελφῶν καὶ γᾶς = πρὸ ἀδελφῶν τε καὶ πρὸ γᾶς. Cf. Aesch. *Theb.* 30, ἀλλ' ἐς τε ἐπάλξεις καὶ πύλας: Thuc. iv. 8, ἀνευ τε ναυμαχίας καὶ κινδύνου: *Hippol.* 1158; and in Herodotus, ἀνευ τε δόλου καὶ ἀπάτης. Elm.—μελέα = "unhappy, to be pitied:" but observe that the Homeric use is different; as in *Iliad* xxiii. 795, οὐ μελέος εἰρήσεται αἶνος = "in vain, useless."

625. "The path of virtue leads through labours." Cf. Hesiod *Op.* 289, τῆς θ' ἀρετῆς ἰδρῶτα.

627. σέβεις = "you reverence." With μετέχω, supply τῆς δόξης: "I share that opinion with you." Cf. 8.—Cf. Balaam in Numbers xxiii. 10, Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his.

630. One of the servants of Hyllus (an elder son of Heracles, who has been searching elsewhere for an asylum for the family, cf. 45, 46) enters to say that Hyllus is at hand with an army. These tidings, though not expressly told him, it is clear from 659 that Iolaus has gathered

from the answers in 637 and 639. Iolaus had fallen to the ground, 602; and had been covered with wraps, 604: he is therefore not at first seen by the *θεράπων*.

630, 1. For *χαλπερ*, see note on 600.—*ἀποστατεῖ* is to be taken with each nominative separately.—*ἔδρα*, here = “a seat;” but, often, the act of sitting.

632. Tr. “I am here—with poor presence as is mine.” The γε emphasises *οἷα δὴ*; but P. takes it with *ἐμοῦ*. Cf. *ἡ δὴ προβάτων εὐδαιμονία*, = “so far as happiness belongs to cattle.” Xen. *Cyr.* VIII. 2. 14.

633. *τί χρέμα* is strictly an accusative of respect = “Why?” Cf. 646, 709. But often = “What?” Cf. Aesch. *Choeph.* 885, *τί δ' ἐστὶ χρέμα*;

634. *οἰκεῖος* = personal and private; as opposed to *κοινός*. Cf. 146, 419.—*συνειχόμεν* = “was constrained, oppressed;” and in this sense is only in the passive. Cf. Aesch. *P. V.* 655, *τοιούσδε ὄνειρασι συνειχόμεν*.

635. The change of tense has not so much emphasis here as in 654.

636. *ἐσμέν*. The plural is used of one man, as in 602.—*ἐρρωμεθα* = “have strength;” and is mostly thus used in pf. pass. with present sense.

637. Cf. note on 593.

639. For *πενέστης*, a “serf” (i.e. a *server*: *servus*), one who *πένεται* (cf. *πόνος*), see L. and Sc., and cf. Pfl. for learned references. “The descendants of the old Pelasgo-Argive inhabitants of Thessaly, paying portion of the produce as rent.” P.—Cf. Theoc. 16. 35, *ἀρμαλὴν ἐμμηνον ἐμετρέσαντο πενέσται*.

640. See N. for cretic ending.—This line apostrophises Hyllus, and is not addressed to the *θεράπων*.—*βλάβης* = “from hurt.”—*ἄρα* is probably, judging from the reply in the following line, here used in its ordinary sense of *num*; but the passage will bear the use of *ἄρα* as an interjection, for which see exx. in L. and Sc. 1. 5.—*νῦν* = “to Alcmena and to myself.”

641. *καὶ πρὸς γ'*, (adverb) = “and, besides,” (implying, I don't understand your alarm): cf. Aesch. *Prom.* 73, *ἡ μὲν κελεύσω κάπιθούξω γε πρὸς*.—With *τὰ νῦν τάδε*, cf. *Herc. F.* 246 = “at the present time.” Pfl.—The accusatives may be accounted for as an accusative of duration of time, followed by an accusative of respect. Both define and limit the scope of the verb: lit. ‘you are fortunate as to present circumstances, as to these matters’ = “you are fortunate at present in this.”

644. 5. *ὠδίνουσα* is only used in the present.—*τήκομαι*, intransitive, takes an accusative of respect, as in Eur. *El.* 207, *ψυχὰν τακομένα*.—For *el* with future indicative after verbs expressing emotion, cf. L. and Sc. *el*, B. III. and IV.—As verbs of fearing may be followed by an indirect question introduced by *el*, *δοι*, *ὅπως*, etc., the idea of *anxiety* implied in *ψυχὴν ἐτήκου* admits of a similar construction. For the general law, cf. Goodwin, *Greek Moods and Tenses*, § 46, N. 6. c.—The best explanation of these difficult lines seems to be the following, in which Elm. and Pfl. agree:—*οἱ ἀφ.* = Hyllus, and the other elder sons of Heracles: *νόστος* = the *arrival* of Hyllus at Marathon [*adventum*: not, *reditum in patriam*, as B. thinks]. The genitive *τῶν ἀφ.* can either be taken with *ὠδίνουσα*, as if *περὶ* were understood (Elm.); or as directly depending on *νόστος* (Pfl.).

646. *ἄντη* is generally a battle cry, as *βοή* is a cry of suppliants, or a cry to the rescue. Cf. Aesch. *Persae* 395, *σάλπιγγε δ' ἄντη πάντ' ἐκείν' ἐπέφλεγεν*.

649. *τοσόνδε*. With this word Alcmena turns from Iolaus to the other, and assumes an air of bravado, thinking him another emissary of Eurystheus.

651. 2. This is one of the seven lines in Euripides which begin with *ἦτοι ἄρα*. Elm.—*ἔτι* = "any longer."

653. *ἀγωνίζομαι*, which here = "to fight with," and takes the dative *incommodi*, is in 795, and in Eur. *Suppl.* 637, used absolutely: but, more generally, it means to fight for a prize, and takes *περὶ*, or accus. cogn.

654. "Keep a good heart, cease trembling." Cf. 548.—*οὐκ' Ἀργόθεν* avoids a cretic ending, being practically one word.—*κῆρυξ*, a herald, not *the* herald.

657. *σέ*. Accusative because the idea is, You are the *object* of my thoughts. For the elliptical use of the accus. cf. Ar. *Ach.* 345, *μή μοι πρόφασιν*, and Ar. *Av.* 273, *οὗτος ὦ σέ τοι*, and Madvig, *Gk. Synt.* § 32.—Elm. explains *σε* in the present passage by supplying the definite word *καλῶν*, while Matth. supplies *ἐβόησα* from *βοὴν ἐστοχσας* in the previous line. Cf. Soph. *Antig.* 441, *σέ δὴ, σέ τὴν νεύουσιν ἐς πέδον καρά, φῆς, ἡ καταρνεῖ*. The beginner will beware of taking *σε* with *βαλῆς*.—*ὅπως* here as a final conjunction, taking the optative after past tenses, = *ut*. Cf. L. and Sc. B. I. b. Be careful to distinguish between the use of *ὅπως* in *true Final* clauses (with the subj. and opt.; very rarely the indic. which is never found with most of the final conjunctions), and the

use (1) with secondary tenses of the indicative to express an unfulfilled condition ; and (2) with the future indic. after verbs of striving, etc.—*πρόσθε* is here a preposition, not an adverb ; cf. 686 and Aesch. *Pers.* 447, *πρόσθε Σαλαμῖνος τόπων*.—Take *ναοῦ τοῦδε* together, and *πέλας* as an adverb. [Elm., Herm., Matth.]

658. ἤσμεν (see N.)=“I knew not that : who then is this?”

659. See note on 630. He refers to Hyllus.

660. Is addressed to the *θεράπων* : Thou too share in my greeting on the ground of these thy tidings.

661. Take both *τί* and *ποῦ* with *ἄπεστι*. [B., Matth., Pfl. and see exx. in Pfl.] Tr. “Why, since his foot has reached this land, is he absent now? and where?”

662. *εἰργω* usually takes *μή*, as in 963, *εἰργει μή θανεῖν*. But cf. Soph. *Oed. Tyr.* 129, *εἰργε τοῦτ' ἐξειδέναι*.

663. *δεῦρο* is for *ἐνθάδε*, as if *φανέντα* implied motion.

664. *καθίζει* is used causally, as in Thuc. IV. 90, and VI. 66, *καθίζειν τὸ στρατευμα*, to encamp the army.—*τάσσεται* (cf. 676, *τάσσειν*) middle voice, used of the general, “he is forming for himself,” or “he is getting formed.” P.—So in Thuc. II. 90, *ἐπὶ τεσσάρων ταξάμενοι τὰς ναῦς*. But its common use in Thuc. in the middle is, To fall in, in order of battle. Cf. I. 48, IV. 11.

665, 6. She means, Then there is nothing more that interests me personally, in such details as these.—*ἡμῶν*=“my task, not yours.”

668. Cf. 674, and Aesch. *Pers.* 334, *πόσον τι πλήθος ἦν νεῶν* ; “About how many?”

669. *ἄλλον* (= *ἄλλως*)=“I cannot tell you the number in any other way.” See N.

671. Tr. “And lo he is posted as the left wing :” that is, he and his forces form the left wing : nominative in apposition. [But Elm. would supply *κατά*.—P. explains it as cognate accusative, like *στήναι στάσω*, and qu.] Eur. *Suppl.* 657, *τοὺς σὺν αὐτῷ δεξιὸν τεταγμένους κέρας*.—Observe that *λαῖος* (= *laevus*) is not found in Attic prose, and is never used in any but the literal sense of “left :” cf. 728. But we have had *σκαῖος*, above, metaphorically : and we find it so in prose authors also.

673. See N.—Tr. “And lo, the victims have been brought forward.”—[*καὶ δὴ*=*ἤδη*. *παράγειν*=in medium adducere]. Cf. Xen. *de Republ. Laced.* XIII. 8, *ὁρῶντων ἤδη τῶν πολεμίων, σφαγιάζεσθαι*. Pfl.

674. *ἄπωθεν*=*ἀποθεν*, =(strictly) “from afar,” as in Soph. *Antig.* 1206, *φωνῆς ἀπωθεν κλύει τις* : but here=“how far off.”

675. ὥστε with the infinitive gives the distance as a general term : with the indicative, it would refer only to this particular case. Pfl. qu. *Hel.* 1283, ὥστε σ' ἐς πάτραν ἐλθεῖν. Compare also *Hel.* 1269, ὥστ' ἐξορᾶσθαι ῥόθια χερσόθεν μόλις.—ἐξορᾶσθαι="seen from far:" as we gather from 677. See also the passage last qu.

676. For τάσσοντα see note on 664.—Look out the inflexions of στίχας.

677. ἐκάζω=(1) "to make like to," (2) "to compare with," (3) as here, "to conjecture."

678. Cf. *Soph. Oed. Col.* 1366, where τὸ σὸν μέρος,="quod ad te attinet", σοῦ ἔνεκα.

680. φροντίζω is mostly used with the negative, as in *Bacch.* 637, Πενθέως οὐ φροντίσας.

681. ὥς εἰγμεν, cf. note on 421,="ut videmur," or, "ut nos decet." ὥς εἰκας is often used in the same sense. Elm.—ὠφελεῖν, in the sense of *prodesse*, to *benefit*, does not often take, as here, the dative; but the accusative, like *juvare*, as in *Aesch. Prom.* 507; μὴ νυν βροτοὺς μὲν ὠφέλει.

682. For ἦν cf. note on 416.—μῶρον implies that the idea of so old a man being able to help his friends, is foolish.—Elm. qu. *Herc. F.* 585, πρὸς σοῦ μὲν, ὦ παῖ, τοῖς φίλοις εἶναι φίλον. So the genitive in Latin, *Est viri boni*. See L. and Sc. πρὸς, A. IV. πρὸς σοῦ="proceeding from, or connected with, your character," and so, "like you." Cf. *Soph. Ajax* 581, οὐ πρὸς λατροῦ σοφοῦ θρηγεῖν ἐπὶ ψδᾶς πρὸς τομῶντι πῆματι. Cf. *Madv. Gk. Synt.* § 77. 3. b.

683. Supply, ἥκιστα πρὸς ἐμοῦ ἐστίν.—For μετασχεῖν, see note on 8.—Notice that this is an affirmative sentence. Pfl. notes at length that γε is only used in affirm. sentences.

684. Cf. *Aesch. Theb.* 396—8, κόσμον μὲν ἀνδρὸς οὐτιν' ἂν τρέσαιμι' ἐγώ. P.

685. From *θεῖνω*: cf. 271.

686. πρὸσθεν here is adverb of time="previously, first." Cf. *πάραιθεν* in Index.—The character of the dialogue between these two, the "chaff" of the one, and the tottering efforts of the other to arm himself, have an element of comedy, which is not found in the earlier dramatists. P. therefore thinks that the *Heracleidae* was probably the fourth play in a tetralogy, played latest in the day, in the place of the usual Satyric drama (such as is the *Cyclops*); and so partly designed to create laughter.—At any rate, since in this play Euripides

had departed from custom by writing with a view to an existing political crisis, he was probably the less careful to maintain continuously that orthodox tragic tone, to which he was at no time so faithful as were his predecessors. [See the ludicrous features of the *Bacchae*.] His mind is throughout turned rather to political allusion than to dramatic precedent.

687. Cf. *Rhes.* 335, φόβος γένουτ' ἂν πολεμοῖσι δόφθεις μόνον. P.

688. For ὦ τῶν, "good master," cf. *Soph. Oed. Tyr.* 1145. In these two places the phrase is put into the mouth of a θεράπων. It usually denotes, in the few passages in Tragedy in which it occurs, familiar and friendly remonstrance. It is common enough in the conversations in Plato and Aristophanes. For tragic Iambics it should be avoided as too colloquial.

689. Tr. "Yet at any rate I am prepared to fight (future) with as many in number (acc. of respect) as before."—Cf. *Ion*, 1235, ἀλλ' οὖν λεγόμεθά γε. [Elm. See also Pfl. for this phrase.] Cf. *Thuc.* 1. 143, οὐκ ἐλάσσοσι μαχούμεθα, and *Soph. Antig.* 84.

690. Tr. "Slight is the weight which you thus throw into the scale for your friends."—Cf. *Aesch. Pers.* 437, ὡς τοῖσδε καὶ δις ἀντισηκῶσαι ῥοπή. Pfl.—But notice *Eur. El.* 1274, Λυκαίου πλησίον θηκώματος="enclosure."—τὸ σὸν is not here necessarily contemptuous, but means, the weight consisting of you.

691. δρᾶν is probably to be taken with παρεσκ.; but L. and Sc., art. ἐρύκω, take ἔρυκε δρᾶν together, as "Hinder me *from* doing."

693. Tr. "On the understanding that I shall not stay behind, you may talk on, what you will." πάρα=πάρεστι. τὰλλα="cetera." ὡς μὴ μενοῦντα is accusative absolute.—"Genitivus Absolutus ipsam rem, Acc. Absolutus alicujus de ea sententiam exprimit," Elm., who qu. (amongst other passages) *Ion*, 965, ὡς τὸν θεὸν σώσοντα τὸν γ' αὐτοῦ γονόν.—"Modo teneas me non mansuram." Pfl.—It is possible that he would have said ὡς μὴ μενοῦντος, but used the accusative, through the attraction of μὴ μ' ἔρυκε in his last remark. So Reiske in Elm.—See L. and Sc. ὡς, C. 1. 3. For the acc. absolute with ὡς, cf. *Madvig, Gk. Synt.* § 182, and Goodwin, *Gk. Moods and Tenses*, § 110. 2, N. 1.

[Elm. in note in Appendix on 693, gives (1) a list of supposed elisions of ι in the dative singular, and would emend in each case, (2) a list of transitions from genitive or dative to the accusative, which transition mostly occurs in participles: e.g., *Aesch. Agam.* 1610, καλὸν δὴ καὶ τὸ κατθανεῖν ἐμοὶ ἰδόντ' αὐτόν. *Soph. El.* 479, ὕπεστι

μοι θράσος, κλύουσας. *Med.* 814, σοὶ δὲ συγγνώμη λέγειν τὰδ' ἐστὶ, μὴ πάσχουσας.]

695, 6. ἐν δόμοισι τοῖσδε = "in this temple of Ζεὺς Ἀγοραῖος," as we gather from θεός, 697. It is just possible that τοῖσδε may = "belonging to the chorus."—οἷσι refers awkwardly to δπλα. For the custom of hanging arms to the walls of temples, cf. *Androm.* 1123, κρεμαστὰ τεύχη πασσάλων καθαρπάσας, and *Hor. Odes* I. 5. 13—16; and III. 26. 3, 4, Nunc arma defunctumque bello barbiton hic paries habebit.—δπλα is here used of *suius* of armour. Cf. 699, 720; i.e., it includes the δόρυ. Cf. 727.

697. ἀπαιτέω generally has two accusatives, as in *Hel.* 963, ἀπαιτῶ τὴν ἐμὴν δάμαρτά σε.

699. ὁπλίτης is here used strictly as an adjective: cf. 800.

700, 1. οἰκούρημα, cf. *Hippol.* 787, = "a keeping the house."—γίγνεται = "tends to be."—δεῖλα. The dative states the efficient cause of the action: "remained *through* cowardice." Madvig, *Gk. Synt.* § 41. Cf. ἀγνοία ἀμαρτάνειν.—The θεράπων here goes into the temple to fetch the armour. Alcmena had either remained on the stage silent since her remark in 665; or had then withdrawn into the temple. In the latter case, the arrival of the θεράπων in quest of armour causes her to reappear and remonstrate with Iolaus in 709.

702, 3. στόρνυσι is not found elsewhere in Eurip. B.—ἡβᾶ = "is in its prime."

704. δ is the relative to a neuter cognate accusative, which is implied with πονεῖς.

706. γνωσιμαχεῖν, "to fight one's opinion, and so, to change it," only occurs in one other place in the Attic poets, *Ar. Aves*, 555, κἄν μὲν μὴ φῆ μῆδ' ἐθελήσῃ μῆδ' εὐθὺς γνωσιμαχήσῃ. Three times in *Hdt.*, e.g., VII. 130, γῶσιμαχέοντες καὶ τᾶλλα, καὶ ὅτι χώρην ἄρα εἶχον εὐαιρετόν. The old explanation was, "to know one's own weakness." See *Elm.*—σὴν ἡλικίαν = "a man so old as you:" ἡλ. is not here used in its common sense of ἡβη.

707. For ἀμήχανα see note on 454.—Tr. "To let alone impossibilities. There is no way in which you shall get your youth back again."

709. See note on 700, 1.—For ἐκτός used, as ἐνδον is here, of the mind, cf. *Soph. Ajax*, 640, οὐκετι συντρόφοις ὀργαῖς ἔμπεδος ἀλλ' ἐκτός ὀμιλεῖ.

711. For δλκη, prowess, valour, strength in war, cf. 761.—For the construction used with μέλειν, cf. *Soph. Philoct.* 1036, θεοῖσιν εἰ δίκη

μέλει, Aesch. *Prom.* 938, ἐμοὶ δ' ἔλασσον Ζητὸς ἢ μηδὲν μέλει. But the object of care is sometimes put in the nom., as in Eur. *Suppl.* 939, δμῶσιν ἂν μέλοι πόνος: cf. Aesch. *Prom.* 3, σοὶ δὲ χρὴ μέλειν ἐπιστολάς. Cf. 96, 354, 713, 717, of the present play.

712. See N.—Τί δέ, so, in colloquial English, “But, come,” “But, I say.”

713. With παιδὸς supply σου. παισὶ, i.e., to the sons of Heracles who survive.—μελ., Impersonal: for the construction cf. 717, καὶ Ζητὶ τῶν σῶν...μέλει πόνων.

714. See note on 511. So great was the reluctance of the Greeks to mention by name anything unlucky, that, even after the deprecating parenthesis δ μὴ γένοιτο, he uses a colourless expression, τύχη, instead of Death.—Cf. *Iph. Aul.* 88 and 89, ἀπορία κεχρημένοις, ἀπλοῖα χρώμενοι, Cicero *Ep. ad Div.* XIV. 5, adversis ventis usi. *Elm. Med.* 347. Pfl.

717, 8. See note on 711.—ἀκούσεται is used passively, like κλύειν, and *audire*.

719. For δσιος, cf. Plat. *Euthyphro* 12 D, πρὸς θεῶν δσιον καὶ πρὸς ἀνθρώπων δκαιον. In *Cyclops* 125 occurs δσιοι περὶ ξένους, but the idea is one of religion.

721. οὐκ ἂν φθάνοις, “you have no time to lose,” “oportet te quam primum,” is equivalent to a strong command. It takes the *present* participle always, not the aorist. Cf. *Alc.* 662, φυτεύων παῖδας οὐκέτ' ἂν φθάνοις. *Troad.* 456, οὐκέτ' ἂν φθάνοις ἂν αὔραν ἱστίοις παραδοκῶν. *Iphig. T.* 245, οὐκ' ἂν φθάνοις ἂν εὐπρεπῇ ποιοιμένη.—See notes on 415, 1005.—Here the second ἂν belongs to the participle, (=εὶ κρύπτοις. P.) and so virtually makes a conditional sentence: “you could not be too quick in hiding, supposing you did hide.” For οὐκ ἂν φθ., as a summons, cf. Madvig, *Gk. Synt.* § 177 b. R. 6. And for ἂν with the participles cf. Goodwin, *Gk. Moods and Tenses*, § 42, 3. N. 1.

722. στυγέω, stronger than μισέω, denotes the expression, besides the feeling, of hatred. Cf. Eur. *El.* 1016, ἣν μὲν ἀξίως μισεῖν ἐχῃ, στυγέω δκαιον.

725. For κόσμῳ, see note on 568.—πυκάζομαι=“enwrap, and so protect:” cf. *Rhes.* 90, π. τεύχεσιν δέμας.—τέως=“meanwhile;” cf. Ar. *Pax* 687, 729.

727. κόμῃτε=“carry them:” cf. Soph. *Antig.* 444, κ. σεαυτὸν.—ὄξυς, the tree is used for that which is made from it. Cf. *λῶτὸς* 893.

He means, *δόνυ*.—Eur. has in mind Homer's *ἐγχεῖ δέξουσιν*. Theophrastus often mentions the *δέξυη*. Elm.—Probably a beech.

728. See note on 671.—The left *πῆχυς*, or fore-arm, bore the shield; the right hand, the spear. But at present (it seems from 725) Iolaus was not armed.

730. Tr. "Nay, but one must go cautiously, for the omen." It was unlucky to stumble at starting. For an instance of an *δρυσ*, cf. *Iph. Aul.* 988.—Tibullus I. 4. 19: O quoties ingressus iter mihi tristia dixi Offensum in porta signa dedisse pedem. B.

731. *εἴθε*, to express an ordinary wish, takes the optative, cf. 740, *εἴθε γένοιτο*: but, to express a wish *that cannot be realised*, takes the historical tenses of the indicative. Cf. the use of *εἴθ' ὥφελε* in *Medea* I. See L. and Sc. *εἴθε*, A. VII. 2. b. See also Goodwin (*Moods and Tenses*, § 64, esp. note 1, p. 136); who points out the difference between the force of *εἴ* and *ἦσθα* (had it been used by assimilation). Here we have not a conditional relative clause—no supposition, but a fact; and so the Indic. is used.

732. *λείφθεις μάχης*="left by the battle;" that is, too late for the battle. So in Aesch. *Prom.* 857, *κίρκοι πελειῶν οὐ μακρὰν λειψόμενοι*, and Xen. *Cyr.* VI. 3. 29, *λείπεσθαι τοῦ καιροῦ*.

733. *δοκῶν τι δρᾶν* is, by hyperbaton, to be taken with *βραδύνεις*, which is here intransitive.

735. With *δοκοῦντα*, supply *σπεύδειν*.

736. *ἥνικα ἂν* with subj., like *ὅταν*, denotes an uncertain occurrence in future time. *ἥνικα*=*ὅτε*: cf. 741.

739. *τοῦτο* is accusative of respect; cf. *Ion*, 572, *τοῦτο καμ' ἐχει πόθος*, Vergil, *Aen.* XI. 14, *timor omnis abesto, quod superest*. Pfl.

740—44. A passage of difficult construction, capable of being explained in more ways than one. (1) The words *ὅλος ἂν θείην* are, by contact with *τοιούτος*, attracted into their present shape, from the form *ὥστε ἐμὲ θεῖναι*, which has been originally intended. [But this is a unique case of such attraction.]—Translate, "So that I should put Eurystheus to rout." *Τοιούτος* has thus, apparently, two relatives, but really, only the first. So Elm.—(2) After the word *τοιούτος*, he turns, in his excitement, from addressing his *βραχίων*, to addressing himself, and thus, as is common in excitement, breaks off the construction. Translate, "Would that thou would'st prove for me an ally of such a kind as I remember thee to have been in thy prime:—*how would I put Eurystheus to rout.*" So Pfl. and P.—See L. and Sc. *ὥστε*, V. 2. *ὅλον*,

III. 2.—(3) Instead of *οἷος*, *οἷος*, “solus,” is given by some editors in line 743. So Barnes and Matth. See N. If *οἷος* is the correct reading, the alteration of *οἷος* to *οἷος* can be explained as the error of a copyist, who, finding *οἷος* in 743 in juxtaposition with *τοιούτος*, and forgetting the preceding *οἷος* in 740, assumed that *οἷος* in 743 must be really the *οἷος* corresponding to *τοιούτος*, and altered accordingly. Reading *οἷος*, we have in substance a conditional sentence, with the protasis expressed in the form of a wish (*εἴθε γένοιτο* = *ei γένοιτο*) followed by an apodosis of the usual form, *οἷος ἂν θείην*, “then alone would I put to rout.” For what is possibly a similar confusion of *οἷος* and *οἷος* cf. Aesch. *Ag.* 131.

741. For *μέμνημαι* with a participle, cf. *Hec.* 244, *μεμνήμεθ' ἐς κινδυνον ἐλθόντες*. Often it takes the infinitive.—Notice *ἡνικά ξὺν* (or *σύν*).—*Σπάρτην ἐπόρθεις*. This was not one of the regular labours of Heracles, but is chosen for mention, as bearing on the Pelop. war. See Barnes in Elm. and P.

745. Tr. “This also, which is not good.” He does not necessarily mean that there are other bad accompaniments of *δλβος*. He implies that Eurystheus is a coward; as he had before abused him as *σκαῖς*: cf. note on 458.—For *τόδε...δόκησις*, cf. *Hippol.* 426, *τοῦτο φασ' ἀμιλλᾶσθαι βίῃ, γνῶμην δικαίαν κάγαθὴν*. Pfl.

747, 8. Iolaus exit finally. The metre of the chorus is glyconic; see Pfl.—*παννύχιος*, though here probably only an epithet of the moon as shining by night, is of course strictly applicable solely to the full moon. Cf. Pindar *Olymp.* III. 20 (36), *διχόμηνης δλον χρυσάρματος ἐσπέρας ὀφθαλμὸν ἀντέφλεξε μῆνα*.

749. Homer's *φαισιμβρότου ἡελιοιο* was in the mind of Euripides. φ. occurs nowhere else in Trag.—This chorus further contains the Homeric words *πολυαινeros*, *μῆνις*, *ἡμεβεις*.—For this appeal to nature (and to the sun, as seeing all things, and travelling with the tidings), Pfl. qu. *Med.* 752, and 1251, *ὦ γὰρ τε καὶ παμφαῆς ἀκτὶς αἰλίου*, and the *ὦ γῆ καὶ θεοί* of the orators. [The calling to witness heaven and earth has always been common enough: but the fancy which permeates modern poetry that the moods of nature sympathise with those of man, a projection of the sympathies of humanity on to the inanimate, is purely modern. The Greeks, it is true, peopled their Olympus with idealised human qualities; but they were too little self-conscious, and too much self-contained, to cherish an idea that nature, while controlling the destinies, reflected also the emotions, of man.]

752. Tr. "Shout in heaven," or, "Proclaim it in heaven." [Pfl. takes *ιακχ.* as neuter. See his note. B. takes *οὐρανῷ=εἰς οὐρανόν.*]

753. *παρὰ* conveys the idea of motion.—Observe the *α* in *παρὰ* before *θρ*, a mute and a liquid; which is unusual, even in lyrics. So in Soph. *Ajax*, 1220, *ὑπὸ πλάκα Σουνίου*, *Trachin.* 1011, *κατὰ τῇ δρῖα πάντα καθαίρων*. Elm.—*δλεῖθρίαν*, Eur. *Suppl.* 116, *κακοφρονας*, *Antig.* 1104, P. The two last occur in Iambic lines.—*ἀρχέταν*, that is, of Zeus: here is an adjective, but is a noun in *El.* 1149: cf. *Androm.* 3, *τύραννον ἐστίν*.

754. See N.—Supply *νάοις* or *δόμοις*. Cf. *Iliad* vi. 378, 9: *ἥ ἐ πη ἐς γαλῶν... ἥ ἐς Ἀθηναίης ἐξοίχεται*.

755. 6. *μέλλω*, that is, I and my fellow-citizens.—Observe that *περί* governs both *γᾶς* and *δόμων*. So, probably, *πρὸς* in 226.

757. *ὑποδεχθῆις* is the passive form used in *middle* sense, instead of *ὑποδεξάμενος*. Since there *is* a middle form, this preference of the passive is very curious. See Elm. Matthiae (*Gk. Gram.* § 496. 6), in classifying the various interchanges of the Moods of the Gk. verb, qu. the use of *οικημένος=οικῶν* by Hdt. i. 27.

758. *κίνδυνον τέμνειν* does not elsewhere occur. Tr. (1) "To enter upon, to incur." The phrases *τέμνειν σπονδὰς*, *Hel.* 1235, and *φιλία τέμνεσθαι*, Eur. *Suppl.* 375, may have been in his mind: in Pind. *Ol.* 13, 57 is *τέμνειν μαχᾶν τέλος*, "to incur danger in battle." (2) "To cut my way through," in a literal sense, as in *Odys.* III. 175, *τέμνειν πέλαγος*.

759. *ὡς Μυκήρας* is by attraction from *ὡς Μυκῆναι εἰσίν*. Cf. *Madv. Gk. Syn.* § 20. R. 3.

761. *πολυάλγετος*, which is not elsewhere found in Trag., is Homeric for *πολύαινος*.—For *ἀλκή* cf. note on 711.

762. *κεύθειν* here and in 879="to cherish;" but in 778 (if *κεύθει* is read for *λήθει*)="hide;" which is the literal meaning. See note on *πυκάζου*, 725.

765. See N.

767. Tr. "Is grateful to me." ["Owes me a favour." P.] See note on 334.

769. See N.

770. 1. *οὐδας γᾶς*, the surface or face of the land.—For *σὸν σὸν*, cf. *Bacch.* 963, *μόνος σὺ πόλεως τῆσδ' ὑπερκάμνεις,μόνος*. Pfl.—With *πόλις* supply *σῇ ἐστί*.

773. 4. *πόμεσον ἄλλε*="abige alio." B.—See N.

775. 6. Tr. "On the ground of the merit which is mine, I do not deserve to be expelled." For the dative see note on 474, and cf. 660

789.—For *δίκαιός εἰμι* with infinitive, see 142, and L. and Sc. C.: it is a *prose* phrase: but occurs in Ar. *Nubes* 1434, *δίκαιός εἰμι κολάζειν*.

777—9. See N.—*πολύυστος τιμὰ*. Many of these compound adjectives are used with substantives, for a genitive, to express the nature of the substantive and that in which it consists. Cf. Eurip. *El.* 126 *πολύδακρυν ἡδονάν = δακρύων ἡδονάν*: and so *πολύθ. τιμὰ = τιμὰ πολλῶν θυσίων*.

Notice *ἀελ.*—*οὐ λήθει* = “does not forget *thee*,” Elm., or, possibly, “does not forget thine honour.”—*φθινὰς -άδος*, a feminine adjective, = “waning.”—The meaning of *μηνῶν φθινὰς ἡμέρα*, no one knows. The beginner is aware that the moon and the month corresponded, and that *μὴν φθίνων* was used to denote the last days, the waning, of either. There seem to be three equally possible ways of explaining this difficult passage:

(1) That *φθινὰς ἡμέρα* does not mean any day in particular, but, generally, the waning month. Translate, with Pfl., “Nor with the waning months cometh forgetfulness of thine honour.”

(2) That by *φθ. ἡμ.* is intended the *last day* of the month. But though the first day, or *νεομηνία* was a holiday, the last day (*ἐνῇ τε καὶ νέᾳ*, see Ar. *Nubes* 1131—4, 1191) was not so, except when it corresponded with the first of the new moon, as happened six times a year.

[N.B. It was only the full months of 30 days (*πληρεῖς μῆνες*) which really had a *ἐνῇ καὶ νέᾳ*; so that the last day of the old month only coincided with the first of the new six times a year: i.e., not in the *κοῖλοι μῆνες*, those of 29 days.]

[(3) That *φθινὰς ἡμέρα* has *no reference* to *μὴν φθίνων*, but alludes, in some unexplained way, to the *τριτομηνίς* festival, which was held on the third day of the month in honour of Pallas. This appears to have been the opinion of Hesychius, quoted in Pfl.] Probably the whole passage has reference to the Panathenaic festival.—See discussion in Pfl.

780. With this line supply *κραίνονται*: since the words *οὐδὲ... ἡμέρα* are probably parenthetical, that is, expegetical of *τίμα κραίνεται*. So Pfl.

781. The Acropolis. So in *Ion*, 12, *Παλλάδος ὑπ' ὀχθῶ*, and *Herc. F.* 1178, *τὸν ἐλαιοφόρον ὄχθον ἔχων ἀναξ*. Also in Ovid. *Metam.* II. 712, *festas in Palladis arces*.

782, 3. *ὀλολυγῇ* and *ὀλόλυγμα* is the (1) *joyous cry* of (2) *women*. For (1) cf. *Med.* 1176, *εἰτ' ἀντίμολπον ἦκεν ὀλολυγῆς μέγαν κώκυτον*. For (2) cf. *Soph. Trach.* 205, *ἀνολολυξάτω δόμος, ... ἐν δὲ κουνὸς ἀρσένων ἴτω κλαγγά*, Xen. *Anab.* IV. 3. 19, *συνωλόλυζον δὲ καὶ αἱ γυναῖκες ἀπασαι*.

But, in Soph. *El.* 750, the στρατὸς ἀνωλόλυξε τὸν νεανίαν *in pty.* Elm.—παρθένων is an adjective in agreement with ποδῶν. Cf. *Hippol.* 1066, παρθένον ψυχὴν ἔχων, *Phoen.* 838, παρθένῳ χειρὶ. Cf. "Advena exercitus," Verg.—ὑπὸ, to the music or tune of. Cf. ὑπὸ ποικιλοφόρμυγος δαιδᾶς, Pindar, *Ol.* IV. 4.—κρότος is used in *Ran.* 157 of the hand.

784. This θεράπων is the servant of Alcmena (see 788, 890); the former was the servant of Hyllus. [P. disagrees.]—μύθους, here, in good sense="tale, story," cf. 812, 952.

785. With ἐμοὶ supply λέγειν, from κλυεῖν, by a sort of zeugma. Cf. Soph. *Oed. Tyr.* 1234.

786. For ἰδρύεται, cf. 397. The usual phrase is στῆσαι τροπαῖα.

788. διήλασέν σε. This phrase does not elsewhere occur. But it is not an impossible expression, and has the meaning of διήγαγεν.

790. ἐλευθεροῖς is used with reference to the previous line, and probably με is emphatic, as it is in *Med.* 432, Καὶ γὰρ εἰ σὺ με στυγείς, οὐκ ἂν δυναίμην σοὶ κακῶς φρονεῖν ποτε, and μοι in Eurip. *And.* 237, ὁ νοῦς ὁ σὸς μοι μὴ ξυνοικεῖται, γύναι.—Tr. *either*, "free me from one ill, (fear,) for I fear;" or "free me from (the apprehension of) one mischance."

791. With θέλω supply ζῆν.—εἰ μοι ζῶσι=μὴ οὐ ζῶσι. Cf. Aesch. *Prom.* 997, ὅρα νῦν εἰ σοὶ ταῦτ' ἀγῶγὰ φαίνεται. See Goodwin, *Moods and Tenses*, p. 86 (§ 46, note 6. c). Cf. 248, and 645.

793. For Iolaus' restoration to youth, see Ovid, *Metam.* IX. 397 sq. B.

794. With πράξας κάλλιστα (adverb) supply τὰ αὐτοῦ. So L. and Sc. πράττειν, IV.; who quote Soph. *Oed. Tyr.* 1006, εὐ πράξαιμι τι, as a proof that πράττειν in this phrase is transitive. But it may just as well be intrans., and τι adverbial. See next note.

795. ἡγωνίζετο is a strong word used by way of contrast to the weak and neuter πράττειν of the preceding line. See note on 653.

798. μάχης ἀγῶνα. The same phrase occurs in Soph. *Trach.* 20.

800. ἐπεὶ is used after a single complete act. So ἐπειδὴ 819.—For ὀπλίτην cf. 699. Notice ἀλλήλοις with verb in *first* person: he had intended to say ἀντέταξαν, as an impartial observer; but, remembering that he had been a sharer in the fight, he alters the person of the verb, but cannot go back to say αὐτοῖς for ἀλλήλοις.

801. κατὰ στόμα="face to face, adversâ fronte," cf. *Rhes.* 409, ἀρίστοις ἐμπεσὼν κατὰ στόμα. In Xen. *Anab.* III. 4. 42, οἱ ἀπὸ στόματος="those from the front line."

802. See 168. So in Eur. *El.* 94, βαλνειν πόδα. The instrument of motion is added in the accusative. Jelf [*Gk. Gram.* § 558. 2] qu. many cases where verbs of stepping take an acc. of the step or its equivalent. Cf. *Alc.* 1153, νόσπιμον ἔλθοις πόδα. The acc. would seem to be cognate in character; or, does it limit the action and extent of the neuter verb? Cf. *Iph. Taur.* δωμάτων προσαμβάσεις ἐκβησόμεσθα.

805. See N.—For ἐάειν in this sense of “to let alone,” cf. note on 1041, and *Iliad* XXIV. 71, κλέψαι ἐάσομεν Ἑκτορα (let us let alone our plan of stealing the body of H.).—The sense of this line is imperative. Other examples of past tense for present, used in speeches, are qu. in Elm.

807. ἀνδρὸς στερήσας=“in depriving her of only *a single man*” (i.e. in the way which I am about to suggest). Cf. *Androm.* 909, κακὸν γ’ ἐλεξας, ἀνδρα δις σ’ ἔχειν λέχη.—ἀλλά is used as a *hortative*, like *at* in Latin. The construction is altered: instead of balancing the preceding line with “ἀλλὰ ἐμέ, κτάνων, ἐργάσει κακόν,” he breaks into the imperative; but keeps the ἀλλά.

808. ἄγουν=“abduc *tecum*,” which is the force of the middle, as in 256, ἐφέλκεσθαι.—Cf. *Iliad* III. 92, γυναῖκα τε οἰκάδ’ ἀγέσθω. Pfl.

810, 1. ἄφες=“permitte.”—After ἐπήνεσε, which is used absolutely, he qu. the praise.

813, 6. Tr. “He, captain though he was, yet neither for shame of those that heard the words, nor shame of his own cowardice, got heart to draw near to the sword of valour, but remained poltroon.” For αἰδῶς, cf. 6, 43, 101, 200, 460.—Possibly στρατηγὸς ὦν is not *concessive* (=καίπερ ὦν), but is to be taken only with line 814=“nor, inasmuch as he was captain.”—αὐτὸς αὐτοῦ=ἐμαντοῦ, σεαυτοῦ, ἐαυτοῦ. [Elm., who spells αὐτοῦ and qu.] Aesch. *Ag.* 836, τοῖς αὐτὸς αὐτοῦ πῆμασιν βαρύνεται (=ἐαυτοῦ), and Soph. *Oed. Col.* 929, αἰσχύνει πόλιν τὴν αὐτὸς αὐτοῦ (=σεαυτοῦ).—εἶτα is indignant.

817. δουλώσων is active for middle: for the middle voice of this word means “sibi in servitutem redigere.” Elm. Pfl.—The future middle would be a cumbrous form for use; and in this passage the centre of thought is the indignity done to those enslaved, and not the gain secured by their subduer.

820. With οὐ τελομένας supply ὄντας, not εἶναι.

821. οὐκ ἐμελλον. See note on 178 for explanation of this construction.—ἀφίεσαν=“emiserunt.” No doubt sacrifices were offered on *both* sides.

822. See N.—Amongst these victims (unless Euripides has forgotten) was Macaria. But the interest of the audience (intensified, no doubt, by the existing Peloponnesian war) was now centred in the downfall of the Argive enemy; and it would have been impossible to enlarge on the death of M. without distracting attention from that downfall. The mere mention of her name must have been followed by lamentations and enquiries of Alcmena; since, as far as we gather from the play, A. had not yet been told of the heroic offer of M.—In the *Hecuba*, as Elm. notes, the death of Polyxena is narrated to her mother in sixty-five lines:—but of that play the death of the heroine is the main feature: in the *Heracleidae*, the political parallel is paramount.—For *οἱ* cf. *Hel.* 1587, αἵματος ἀπορροαὶ οὖριαι.

823. *οἱ δ'*: notice the Homeric use of the article as a demonstrative, here, and in 828.—*Either* the first *οἱ δὲ* refers to the generals, and the second to the troops: *or, οἱ δὲ ἄρμ.*, standing for *οἱ δὲ οἱ μὲν ἄρματα*, = "and the troops were some in act to mount, while others, etc."—Take *ὑπ' ἀσπίδων πλευραῖς* together = "under shelter of, sub clypeorum lateribus."

825. *παραγγέλλω*, here and in 908, is used with the neuter accusative only: but in Xenophon usually with *ποιεῖν*, or some other infinitive.

826, 7. *τῇ...καὶ τῇ*. The repetition of the article shews *either* that these are two separate statements, "the soil that gave you birth, and that gives you the means of life" (P.) *or*, it is possible that *βοσκούσῃ* refers to the *μέτοικοι* and *τεκούσῃ* to the native citizens.—*τεκούσῃ* probably alludes to the Athenian boast that they were *αὐτοχθόνες*.—For *τινὰ* = "man," cf. 595 and 866.—For *ἀρκέω*, cf. 323 and Index. [On *συμπολῖται*, the editors qu. from *Pollux* 3, 51, that it is a word *οὐ δόκιμον*, though used by Eurip. in *Heracl.* and *Thescus.*]

828, 9. For *θέλειν* = "choose" cf. Index and Xen. *Anab.* III. 2. 16, *θέλουσι μὴ δεχέσθαι ἡμᾶς*.—*ἐλίσσετο*, *supplicabat*, does not denote that Eurystheus was here timid, but that he had to beg hard to get his troops to face the Athenians. [Pfl. But not so Elm.]

830. With *ἐσήμνη* supply *ὁ σαλπικτῆς*, but the verb is practically impersonal. Cf. Hdt. VI. 27, *φιλέει δὲ κως προσημάλειν* (supply *ὁ θεός*), and Thuc. IV. 52, *ἔσεισε*.—*ὄρθιον*, loudly, is almost an adverb. See 864, *λαμπρὰ*, and cf. Aesch. *Pers.* 389, *ὄρθιον ἀντηλάλαξε ἤχω*, and Index.—For the *Etruscan* trumpet see Pfl., who qu. Scholiast on *Ajax* 17, *κώδωνος ὡς Τυρσηνικῆς*.

832. αὐχεῖς = "do you *think*," cf. 333, 353, 931.—βρέμω is strictly used of the *roar* of a wave, etc., but in *Bacch.* 161, of a lute.

834, 5. πῖτυλος is strictly used of the *sound* of oars in time, but here, of the simultaneous stroke of the spearmen. See Pfl. Cf. Aesch. *Theb.* 856, χερσὶν πῖτυλον. With εἶτα supply οἱ Ἀργεῖοι.

836, 7. ἐπαλλαχθεῖς = "consertus." Cf. Xen. *Mem.* III. 8. 1, μὴ πῇ ὁ λόγος ἐπαλλαχθῇ. Cf. Verg. *Aen.* x. 361, haeret pede pes, densusque viro vir.—ἐκαρτέρει = "held sternly on."

838. ἦν = "there arose," "there were to be heard." Cf. *Hec.* 929 κέλυσμα δ' ἦν, and Pfl.

839. With τὰς Ἀθ., supply οἰκοῦντες: a zeugma. Cf. Index.—γῆς is masculine; cf. Aesch. *Prom.* 369, λευροῦς γῆας.

840. Cf. *Med.* 1276, ἀρξαι φόνον τέκνοις = "*arcere*."

844. Take ὁρέξας δεξιὰν together.

845. ἐμβῆσαι, causal, with double accusative. Cf. *Cycl.* 467. Tr. "to put him into a chariot." Iolaus seems to have been alone; not in the chariot of Hyllus. Nothing is said about a charioteer.

847. ἐπείχε = "he pressed hard on, pursued." ["instabat" Elm.; but "direxit" Pfl.] In *Bacch.* 1131, it is quite intransitive: δχλος τε πᾶς ἐπείχε.—Observe that τὰπὸ τοῦδε is without μέν.—Take κλύων with ἄλλων, to hear *from*: cf. 853.

849. Going out over the hill of Athena in the demos called Pallene, or Pallenon, between Athens and Marathon. Cf. 1031, and Hdt. i. 62, ὡς ἐκ Μαραθῶνος ἦσαν ἐπὶ τὸ ἄστυ ἀπικνέονται ἐπὶ Παλληνίδος Ἀθηναίης ἱρόν. [But P. thinks Pallene was towards Megara.] At any rate, distinguish this place from the peninsula and town in Chalcidice.

852, 3. ἀποτίσασθαι δ. ἐχθ., literally = "to get the foe to pay back;" and so, to exact from them: cf. 882, and Aesch. *Ag.* 1263. Pfl. qu. Xen. *Anab.* III. 2. 6, ἀλλὰ τοὺτους μὲν οἱ θεοὶ ἀποτίσαιντο.—For κλύειν "to hear of;" cf. 847. For the double acc. cf. *Madv. Gk. Synt.* § 25.

854, 5. The appearance of νέφος, nebula, mist, was perhaps caused by contrast with the light of the stars.

856. For γ' see N.—P. would explain γε as qualifying οἱ σοφώτεροι, in the sense that "none but the σ. were of that opinion." Or possibly γε accentuates the statement, making it a surprise.

857. Hebe appeared in her double capacity: wife of Heracles, and goddess of youth.—δ. = "murky."

858. τύπος, here = "form," not "blow." So in Aesch. *Theb.* 488, Ἰππομέδοντος σχῆμα καὶ μέγας τύπος, and in *Eum.* 49.

860. Eurystheus was really killed, not only captured, at these rocks. But the poet makes him survive that he may fulminate his oracle against Argos. [See in Elm. the quotations at length from Apollodorus and Pausanias; and from Strabo, a description of the site. He refers to Wheeler's *Travels in Greece*, p. 436].—See further *Hippol.* 979, 1208. The legend of Σκείρων or Σκίρων the robber is well known.

861. ἀκροθίνιον = "spolia opima," is usually plural.

864. λαμπρὰ, adverb. See 830, note on ὄρθιον.

865, 6. This was the advice of Solon to Croesus.—ζηλοῦν = "to pronounce happy," like εὐδαιμονίζειν, cf. Aesch. *Prom.* 330. But P. tr., "to envy."—For πρὶν ἂν cf. 180.—For τις cf. 595 and 827.

867. τροπαῖε = "the giver of victory, the god of battles:" cf. 937, and Soph. *Antig.* 143, εἰπὼν Ζηνὶ τροπαίῳ πάγχαλκα τέλη, and Eur. *El.* 671.

868. ἐλεύθερον = "free from:" cf. *Hec.* 869, τοῦδ' ἐλεύθερον φόβου.

870. The genitive, in the sense of gratitude or thanks *proceeding from* or connected with.

871, 2. Here and in 897, πρόσθεν and πάρος carry the mind back to the past, and therefore the participles are put in the present, describing the condition then still existing.—With ἐπίσταμαι supply θ. ὁμ.

874. For the single δέ instead of καί, or instead of μὲν, δέ, cf. *Med.* 99, μήτηρ κινεῖ κραδίαν κινεῖ δέ χόλον, Aesch. *Pers.* 403, ἐλευθεροῦτε πατρίδ' ἐλευθεροῦτε δέ παῖδας. Elm.—τοῦ κακῶς δλουμένου is a colloquial phrase, appropriate only to Comedy. It is intended here for both prophecy and imprecation. [See *Cycl.* 474, and other examples from fragments of Satyric plays in Pfl.]

876. ἐμβατ. is usually with εἰς: cf. Demosth. 894, 4, where ἐμβατ. εἰς οὔσιαν is used of creditors.—κλήρους χθονός, "Your lots in the land," is supposed by some to allude to the partition of Peloponnesus among the Heracleidae.

879. For κεύθων, cf. note on 762.

881, 2. For παρ' ἡμῖν, cf. 201, 370.—For ἀποτίσασθαι δ. (ἐχθρούς) cf. note on 852.—For the sentiment, cf. *Androm.* 437, 8. P.

883. Tr. "Regarding first your pleasure."

884. See N.

885, 6. Cf. Aesch. *Prom.* 108, ἀνάγκαις ταῖσδ' ὑπέξενγμαι, Soph. *Philoct.* 1025, ἀνάγκη ζυγέις.

892. For the metres, which are glyconic, but complicated; and which begin with a catalectic iambic senarius, see Pfl.—*μέν* is to be taken with *δέ* in 895.—With *ἡδὺς* supply *ἂν ἐλθῇ*, making the apodosis complete.—*Νυγεία*, of the nightingale, λ. *μυνύρεται*, in *Oed. Col.* 671, and in *Pers.* 332, of *κωκύματα*, is usually of *sad* sounds.

893. *ἐνὶ*=*ἐν*. *ἐπὶ* is more common in this sense, as in *Med.* 193, *ἐπὶ τ' ἐλλαπίναις καὶ παρὰ δελπνοῖς*.—*λωτός*, not found in Aesch., Soph. or Pind., is strictly an African *tree*. Cf. *Iphig. Aul.* 1036, *διὰ λωτοῦ Αἰβνός*. Compare with this use, *δέξυ* in 727.

894. *εὐχαρὺς* "gracious," an epithet of Aphrodite, occurs twice only in Eurip. Cf. *Med.* 631.

897. See note on 871. Tr. *either*, as in 871, "Who before were not thought to be so," or "Who were before held of no account," [Elm., Pfl., B.] for which rendering cf. *Troad.* 609, *θεοὶ τὰ δοκοῦντ' ἀπώλεσαν*, and *Hec.* 294, *ἐκ τ' ἀδοξούντων ὧν καὶ τῶν δοκούντων*.

899, 900. *Μοῖρα* and *Αἰὼν* are here personified. "Destiny" and "Time" (regarded as applying to the duration of a man's life) are probably the nearest equivalents. [Elm. thinks *αἰὼν* is here an epithet of Zeus, and qu. Eur. *El.* 1248, *πράσσειν δ' μοῖρα Ζεὺς τ' ἔκρανε*.—Pfl. from Buttmann refers to an old notion that *χρόνος* and *Κρόνος* were the same word.—Consult B.'s note.]

901. *τίνα* here emphasises *ὁδόν*:—*δίκαιον* is here of two terminations.

902, 3. Tr. "Thou hast thy path (never were it right to take this from thee), thy path of justice, even to honour the gods."—*τιμᾶν θεοὺς* should be taken, as above, twice over, for *τόδε=τιμᾶν θεοῦς*. Take *ἀφελέσθαι* as middle=delere, tollere. [But Hermann takes *τόδε=δίκαιον ὁδόν*. See P.'s note.]—For this characteristic of Athens, cf. *Act. Apost.* XVII. 22, "Ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι κατὰ πάντα ὥς δεισιδαιμονεστέρους ὑμᾶς θεωρῶ.

903—5. Tr. "And he that saith thou dost not, treadeth hard on madness, when proofs such as these are published."—For *ὁ μὴ σε φάσκων* "he that denies thou dost," cf. *οὐ φημι*=nego. *μὴ* is here used because an indefinite class of persons is referred to. Cf. Madvig *Gk. Synt.* § 207.—Cf. *Bacch.* 853, *ἔξω δ' ἐλαύνων τοῦ φρονεῖν*. See the use of *ἐλαύνω* in 1007.—Cf. also Plato *Gorg.* 486 A, *τοὺς πόρρω αἰεὶ φιλοσοφίας ἐλαύνοντας*. Pfl. The idea is of driving a chariot.—For *ἐλεγχος*, disproof, proof to the contrary, cf. 404.

906—909. For παραγγελλει cf. note on 825.—θεός is here monosyllabic.—παραιρῶν = “taking away *some of...from*,” gov. by παρ. Cf. *Iphig. A.* 1609, λύπης δ’ ἀφαίρει. But in *Soph. Antig.* 368, νόμους παραιρῶν = “violating.”—παραιρῶν here takes the privative genitive τῶν ἀδίκων after παρὰ and the verb of removal or deprivation; and φρονήματος, a partitive genitive denoting the source from which abstraction was made.—Compare again the Magnificat: *Luc. Evang.* I. 51—53, διεσκόρπισεν ὑπερηφάνους διανοίᾳ καρδίας αὐτῶν, κ.τ.λ.

910. ἔστιν = “he really is.”—With βεβακῶς supply “thither.” But in *Aesch. Pers.* 1002, βεβάσι is an euphemism for τεθνᾶσι: see notes on 382, 511, 714, and 946.

911. τερὸς is only used in Lyrics.

912, 3. See N.—φείγω = “reicio.”—Αἰδα, genitive. Cf. *Od.* xxiii. 252, κατέβην δόμον Αἰδὸς εἰσω.

914. On mount Oeta.—δαισθελς from δαίω, “to burn:” δαῖσθελς fr. δαΐζω, “to cleave.”

915, 6. χροῖζει = χρώζει, “touches.” Cf. *Med.* 497, κεχρώσμεθα, and *Theocr.* x. 18.—Note the quantity of χρῦσταν.—Hebe, παῖδα Διὸς μεγάλοιο καὶ Ἥρης χρυσοπεδῖλου, *Odys.* xi. 603.

917, 8. H. is here the god Hymen, and not the song.—ἤξιωσας = honorasti, “hast glorified:” but cf. 947, and *Soph. Ajax* 1114, οὐ γὰρ ἤξιου τοὺς μηδένas.

919. Tr. “Most things resemble many others.” [But there are various ways of taking this passage. (1) Most things happen suitably to many people. So L. and Sc. (2) Most things resemble each other in many things, or, to many people. (3) Many odd things happen. This is P.’s paraphrase. (4) Many people resemble each other in most things: Pfl. Elm. would favour (1), and explains πολλοῖς as the Heracleidae. He notes that πολλὰ πολλοῖς is a very favourite phrase.—See N.]

920, 1. For this statement, Elm. qu. Pausanias, and *Iliad* viii. 362.—ἐπῖκουρον = “Ally.”

923. κείνας is genitive.

924. See N.—ἔσχεν = “checked, cohibuit,” as in *Bacch.* 555, ὕβριν κατὰσχες.

925. πρὸ δίκas seems to mean *beyond*, in the sense of πέρα. See exx. in P.

926. φρ. ψυχὰ τε almost = “the thoughts of my heart” = hendiadys.

928. The Ἀγγελοῦ here is possibly the same person as the second θεράπων in 784.—He, attended probably by others, brings the captive Eurystheus to Alcmena. An English audience would scarcely stomach this gloating at and taunting a beaten foe. But times have altered. Zenobia was, and Cleopatra escaped being, the chief gazing-stock at a Roman triumph. Much more then would they “bind their *kings* in chains.”—But see note on 966.—*εἰρήσεται* is Passive.

930. Supply σοὶ ὄρᾱν, to correspond with τῷδε τυχεῖν, and tr. “and in no degree less unexpected for him to meet with.”

931. ἤνχει=“thought:” cf. note on 333. Cf. τὸν οὐρανὸν αὐχοῦντα, Aesch. *Eumen.* 561.

932. Tr. “weighty with his army.” The phrase is explained in various ways: (1) with a great mass (mole) of his army, Pfl.; (2) adapted for toil (Matth.); (3) laboriosissimo, full of toil (Herm.).—Cf. Aesch. *Pers.* 320, πολύπονον δόρυ νωμῶν.—For ἀσπίς used collectively, cf. *Phoen.* 78, πολλὴν ἀθροίσας ἀσπίδ’ Ἀργείων ἄγει.

933. Tr. “With thoughts far loftier than his fate,” or, perhaps, “despising chance,” in the sense of καταφρονῶν τῆς τύχης. See note on 258, and *Androm.* 700, φρονούσι δήμου μείζον. Elm.

934. πέρσων=“to sack:” like the Latin future participle, denoting certainty of purpose: cf. 992.—With τὴν ἐναντίαν supply τύχην. [Since τύχη both precedes and follows it. But Elm. after Barnes would supply ὁδόν.]

935. δαίμων=“Fortune.” Cf. Soph. *Oed. Col.* 76, πλὴν τοῦ δαίμονος.

936, 7. μὲν οὖν=*immo*. Cf. 942.—βρέτας is here used in its strict sense of a wooden image of a god. Cf. *Phoen.* 1250.—For τροπαίου, see note on 867.—ἵστασαν=“were then erecting, statuebant.”—ἕστασαν was the old reading. In *Iliad* XII. 56, and *Odyssey* III. 182, ἕστασαν is used actively. But cf. *Odyssey* VIII. 435, τρέποδ’ ἵστασαν.

939. From, or after, being a fortunate man: cf. note on 613, and Demosth. 270, ἐλεύθερος ἐκ δοῦλου γεγονώς.

941—3. ὦ μῶτος is predicative, that is, makes a statement,=“O thou who art.”—μὲν οὖν=“so then.” Cf. 936.—ἐναντίον, advb.

946. This phrase is an euphemism for τεθνηκότα: see note on 910. See also *Alc.* 1092, where κείνην ὅπου πέρ ἐστι τιμᾶσθαι χρέων is spoken of one dead and known to be dead.

947, 8. For ἤξιωσας cf. note on 918. ἐφυβρ.=“insult *over*”; καθυβρ.=“entreat despitefully.”—ἐτλης. Alcmena uses this word, remembering τλήθι in 943.

949. *καί*, "etiam."—*κατάγειν* is used as the active of *κάτειμι*. Here the meaning is clearly "*sent down*" not "*took down*." Conversely, *πέμπειν* is often to *take on the way*, to *escort*, instead of to *send*.

950. In this line there is no *καί* or *τε* with *ὑδρας*. We must therefore explain *ἐπεμπες* as *epexegetical* of *κατήγαγες*. Cf. note on 178.—*λέγων*="bidding him;" cf. Soph. *Philoct.* 101, *λέγω σ' ἐγὼ δόλω Φιλοκτήτην λαβεῖν* (a line remarkable, like Aesch. *Prom.* 612, for absence of caesura), *Ag.* 925, *λέγω κατ' ἄνδρα, μὴ θεὸν, σέβειν ἐμέ.*—"Hydras and lions" only means one of each: a common idiom.

951. *ἐπεμπες*="were ever sending."—The *δὲ* corresponds with *μὲν* in 946.

953. For *ἤρκεσεν* see note on 323.

956. *νηπίους*="infantes;" infants in our legal but not necessarily in our literal sense.

958, 9. *οἱ* refers to *ἄνδρες*, or to the inhabitants of the *πόλισμα*.—Cf. *Med.* 453, *πάν κέρδος ἡγοῦ ζημιουμένη φυγῇ*.

960. *ἐξειργασμένον* is here in active sense. But in Soph. *Aj.* 377, and *Bacch.* 1039, it is probably passive.

963. For *ἔργει* see note on 662.

966. Cf. *Hec.* 399, *οὐκ, ἦν γε πείθῃ*. Pfl.—For *ζῶνθ' ἔλωσιν*, the prose word is *ζωγρεῖν*.—This adjectival sentence expresses the circumstances in which the statement (*οὐ καλὸν κτανεῖν*) of the principal clause will take effect. *ὄντιν' ἄν* may be resolved into *ἐάν τινα*.—Credit is here justly taken by an Athenian for this refusal to butcher in cold blood: but he would seem to insinuate that an equal reluctance did not extend to the rest of Greece. Eurystheus, however, in 1010, speaks of it as a common idea of Hellas: for an illustration of which, cf. Thuc. III. 58, *ὥστε καὶ τῶν σωμάτων, κ.τ.λ.*, qu. by Pfl.

967. Tr. "And that decision did Hyllus brook?" Literally, "that these things had been decided on."—Notice the double augment.

968. For *οἶμαι* see note on 511.—*ἀπιστήσαι*, here="disobey." So in Soph. *Antig.* 219.

970. There are two ways of taking this line. I. Literal: "Then was he wronged" (i.e. deprived of his just right, because he was not at once granted a soldier's death; you must not therefore wrong him now again). II. Ironical: "It was *then* that he did not get his deserts" (he ought to have been at once made an end of). The former is preferable, as the *ἄγγελος* is pleading hard for Eurystheus. [Hermann pro-

posed to transpose this and the next following line; see P. But Pfl. objects.]—For τότε="at that former time," cf. *Aen.* x. 532, *tum.* Pfl.

971. οὐκοῦν,="is it not then," should have a note of interrogation at the end of this line. Tr. "Is it not then still right that he should pay a penalty?" Cf. note on 1005.—For phrases like ἐν καλῷ see Pfl.

972. Cf. 344. ἄν with optative here, as often, is equivalent to a mild, or polite, future; being the apodosis to a conditional sentence of which the protasis, "if you were not to object," or some such clause, has to be supplied. So in English "I should like a walk." Cf. *Aesch. Prom.* 291, οὐκ ἔστιν ὅτῳ μείζονα μοῖραν νειμαίμ᾽ ἢ σὺ.

974. ἔχειν μέμψιν here="to get blamed;" but in *Aesch. Prom.* 445, μέμψιν οὖτιν' ἀνθρώποις ἔχων means, having no ground of complaint against men (indirect object).

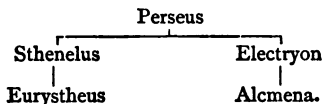
978, 9. θρασεῖαν="overbold, audacious."—τὴν no doubt introduces a quotation of the epithet. Cf. 1015. P. well compares *Prom.* 834, προσηγορεύθης "ἡ Διὸς κλεινὴ δάμαρ" (cf. also *P. V.* 79, τὴν ἐμὴν αὐθαδίαν: "my cruelty, as you call it") and *Hippol.* 640, μὴ γὰρ ἐν γ' ἐμοῖς δόμοις εἴη φρονούσα πλείον ἢ γυναῖκα χρῆ.

981. Cf. 435.—Tr., supplying εἶναι with συγγνωστόν, "that you have a very terrible, and a pardonable hatred for this man, I am well aware:" or, perhaps, supplying ἐστὶ, "'Tis a terrible thing, and yet a pardonable, for you to hate this man: that know I well."—For δεινόν τι see L. and Sc. τις, A. 8; and for τις intensifying cf. 116.

984, 5. μηδὲν is stronger than τι.—ψυχῆς πέρι="for my life."—Taking τινὰ with δειλῶν, tr. "from which conduct one would necessarily incur some taint of cowardice."

986. ἐγὼ δὲ="but I may say I took upon myself."—For ἡράμην cf. αἰρεσθαι in index.

988. It will be seen that they were very decidedly cousins: for



Also, the mother of Alcmene was a daughter of Pelops. Cf. 211, and note. And the mother of Eurystheus was also a daughter of Pelops. See *Thuc.* i. 9, where Atreus, a son of Pelops, is called μητρός ἀδελφός of Eurystheus.

For Ἡρακλέει, see note on 8.

990. For κάμνειν νόσον, cogn. accusative, cf. Plat. *Rep.* 408, ε, same phrase.—For ἐθηκε κάμνειν, “made me to labour,” cf. Aesch. *Ag.* 178, τὸν πάθει μάθος θέντα κυρίως ἔχειν, and *Med.* 717, παίδων γονὰς σπείραλ σε θήσω. Cf. L. and Sc. τίθημι, B. 4.

992. The future partic. implies the inevitable: cf. 934.

993, 4. σ. πημ. = “inventor of pains” (but L. and Sc. render it “learned in misery”).—For νυκτὶ συνθ., = “taking counsel with night,” see Pfl., and cf. Pind. *Pyt.* IV. 204, νυκτὶ κοινάσαντες ὁδόν, “having imparted their journey to (none but) night.”

995, 6. See N.—For συνοικίην = “wedded to,” cf. L. and Sc., and Aesch. *Ag.* 1434, φόβου μέλαθρον ἐλπὶς ἐμπατεῖ.

997. Take οὐκ ἀριθμὸν as one word: here used of a single man, = “no cipher.” Cf. *Troad.* 476, οὐκ ἀριθμὸν ἄλλως, ἀλλ’ ὑπερτάτους Φρυγῶν, and see the context of ἀριθμὸς in Ar. *Nubes*, 1203. Also, Horace, *Epist.* I. 2, 27, Nos numerus sumus, et fruges consumere nati.

998, 9. καὶ γὰρ ἐχθρὸς ὦν = εἰ γὰρ καὶ ἐχθρὸς ἐστί. Cf. *Iliad* XVI. 627, τί συ ταῦτα, καὶ ἐσθλὸς ἐὼν, ἀγορεύσεις; see L. and Sc. καὶ, B. II. 4.

1000. Cf. notes on 317, 346. Here supply τοῦ βίου.—Take δὲ with μὲν in 997.

1002. πατρώαν = “inherited from their father.”—Tr. “to leave no stone unturned.” P. thinks the Greek is a metaphor derived from turning stones to look for crabs or scorpions. Cf. Hdt. v. 96, κ. πάν χρημα, and Plat. *Legg.* 843, A.

1003. κτείνοντα = “trying to kill:” cf. 293 and *Phoen.* 1600, αὐθὶς ὁ σπείρας πατὴρ κτείνει με. [See many references in Elm.]

1005. οὐκοῦν, “would you not then have been persecuting?” should have a note of interrogation at the end of the clause. οὐκοῦν, with full stop, must be taken ironically. Cf. note on 971.—For the double ἀν, see notes on 415, 721, esp. the former.

1007, 8. Observe the change of tense. With εἰσας supply ἀν.—For ἐλαύνειν in the sense of to persecute, cf. Soph. *Aj.* 275, λύπη πᾶς ἐλήλαται κακῇ, *Oed. T.* 28, *Androm.* 31. But see 904.—For σωφρόνως = “discreetly, or, quietly,” cf. 1012.—The same sentiment occurs in *Androm.* 520—524.

1010, 1. See 965, 6.—The dative νόμοις depends on the notion “on the ground of,” or, “with reference to.”—οὐχ ἀγνός εἰμι = οὐχ ὅσιον ἐστί.—For καθανεῖν see N.

1012, 3. “Athens in letting me go (from death) shewed discretion:” cf. 1007.—τὸν θεόν = “the deity who bids us be discreet, or, bids

us not butcher in cold blood." Probably no deity *by name* is intended: certainly not *αἰδώς*, which is feminine.—*τιονσα* is from *τίω*, to honour: which is not elsewhere used in Euripides: *τίω* in Aesch., but *τίω* in Homer. Cf. *Theb.* 77, πόλις γὰρ εὖ πρᾶσσουσα δαίμονας τλει.—τῆς ἐμῆς ἐχθρας="the hatred of which I am the object."—Cf. 191, 469, and Livy xxxv. 18, meis criminibus. Pfl.

1014, 5. See N.—There are three ways of translating, or rather of paraphrasing, this passage. I. "Henceforward should you speak of me as visiting you (after my death) with vengeance, and (in my life) noble (in not asking for life)." For this meaning of *προστ.*, see Antipho, 119, 6, and *Choeph.* 287. This version, with P., I believe to be the best.—II. *προστρόπαιον γενναῖόν τε*="vel improbum vel egregium:" tr. "Call me the criminal or the noble, which you will." So Pfl. and B.—III. *πρ.*="supplicem," *γενναῖον* (used ironically)="timidum." So Elm., who thinks that *προστρ.*, which strictly means a suppliant for purification, here means a suppliant for life, and quotes *Aj.* 1173, *Philoct.* 930. The objection to this version is that Eurystheus' tone is the reverse of supplex and timidus.—For *τὸν πρ.* cf. note on 978.

1024. Tr., with L. and Sc., "For, as to the body, I will not hesitate to commit it to the (Athenian) soil." [But P. would render "I will not *disobey* the state."]—*σῶμα* is an accusative of respect, as in 492, 495: but some would govern it by supplying *διδόναι*.—This is a curious and feeble pretence of obeying the wish of Athens: but the plot, such as it is, requires that Eurystheus should be killed, and buried in Athenian soil, and yet be friendly to Athens: so that he may, as he now proceeds to do, prophesy against the future enemies of Athens, the descendants of the Heracleidae. And thus Eurystheus, as regards hostility to Athens, changes sides at his death.

1026. *κτεῖνε*, present tense, slay on; continue, complete, the slaying.

1027. For *κατηδέσθη*="was ashamed to," cf. *Ion* 179, *κτείνειν δ' ὑμᾶς αἰδοῦμαι*, speaking of birds that frequent the temple. But *αἰδώς* never loses the idea of *respect*: cf. *Hippol.* 772, *δαίμονα καταδεσθεῖσα*, *Ar. Nubes* 1468, *καταδέσθητι πατρῶν Δία*. Cf. note on 6, and index.

1028. *δωρήσομαι* is here used as *Donare aliquem aliquo*: but sometimes as *Donare aliquem alicui*.

1029. With *μείζονα* supply *ώφελαν*, and tr. "to a greater extent than mere seeming"

1030. οὐ τὸ μῦσος. In these words he alludes to the *χρησμός*, with the purport of which he thus presents the Athenians.

1031. For the burial of Eurystheus, Elm. qu. Strabo at length.—*πάροιθε* = “in front of (the temple of Athena of Pallene):” cf. note on 849.

1032. σοί, that is, to the chorus.—For *σωτήριος*, cf. 402.

1033. *μέτοικος*: look out this word.—It is used of the dead, buried out of their own land, in Aesch. *Pers.* 319, and *Choeph.* 684. P.

1035. For *χερὶ* cf. 337.—Here Eurystheus is made to threaten Argos, and the Peloponnesians generally.

1036. Tr. “Having proved thankless for this favour” (which you have now shewn them): so L. and Sc. Cf. Soph. *Aj.* 1267, *χάρις διαβρεῖ καὶ προδοῦς ἀλίσκεται*.—*τοιούτων* = “so base as this.”

1037, 8. For *προσστητε*, cf. note on 306.—*πῶς οὖν* = “you ask, why, if I foreknew this, did I come hither, and did not &c.”—*ἀλλ’ οὐ* is for *καὶ οὐ*, and thus *ἀλλ’ οὐκ ἡδούμην* = *οὐκ αἰδεσθéis*.—For *αἰδεῖσθαι* in the sense of *ἐντρέπεσθαι*, to reverence and obey, cf. Aesch. *Suppl.* 478, *Ζηρὸς αἰδεῖσθαι κόρον*, and *Ag.* 937. Elm.

1040. *κούκ ἂν πρ.* = *καὶ μ’ οὐ προδώσειν*: taking *οὐ* as one word with the verb.

1040—2. For *χοὰς* see L. and Sc.; and with *χοὰς*, supply *σπελούς*, or *ἑδους σπείσαι*, since the phrase *χοὰς στάζει* is not used. This is an instance of Zeugma. Cf. index.—Cf. *μὴ μοι πρόφασιν*, Ar. *Ach.* 345, and for the elliptical acc. cf. Madvig *Gk. Synt.* § 32.—*eis* = “on to, so as to fall on.” So Xenophon speaks of *σφάζειν εἰς τὸν πόταμον*.—Tr. “But pour me no libations, nor suffer blood to drop on to my tomb: for in return for this present treatment (i.e. of myself by Alcmena and the Heracleidae, regarding *τῶνδε* as neuter), evil will be the journey home that I shall give them (that is, give their posterity invading Athens).”—B. qu. Ennius from Cicero *Tusc. Quaest.* i. 15, *Nemo me lacrumis decoret, neque funera fletu Faxit*; and, for *αἷμα*, refers to the slaughter of Polyxena at the tomb of Achilles.

The version of this passage given above is that supported by Elm. and P. But observe that there is another possible rendering. “Omit not to pour libations, &c.; for (if you do so offer libations) I will give to their posterity (*αὐτοῖς*) instead of them (*τῶνδε*, the Heracleidae here present, masculine) an evil return home.” In favour of this interpretation, see note on *ἑάω*, line 805, and the verse of the *Iliad* there quoted. *ἑάω* is used in a similar sense in Xen. *Cyrop.* vii. 5. 9, *ταῦτα ἑώμεν ὅσα κρείττω*

ἐστὶ τῆς ἡμέτερας δυνάμεως, in Demosth. *Lept.*, line 10, and in many other passages. And observe that, in 1044, τοῦσδε certainly does refer to the Heracleidae.

1043. διπλοῦν κέρδος. It was scarcely a double gain; but, as the next line shews, he regards one event from two points of view. The benefit to the Athenians would arise from the injury to the Peloponnesians, the descendants of the Heracleidae: the two facts are just the opposite sides of the same shield.

1045, 6. With εἰ, supply ἐστὶ:="since."—For κατεργ., "achieve," cf. Hdt. III. 65, κ. τὴν ἡγεμονίην.—For ἐξ, cf. Soph. *Phil.* 260, ὦ παῖ πατρός ἐξ' Ἀχιλλέως.

1050. See N.—This proposal to throw Eur. to the dogs is not consistent with Alcmena's promise in 1023, 4. Possibly, (1) in her rage, she forgot that promise; or (2) she wished to frighten Eurystheus; or (3, and so Pfl.) thinking the burying was no business of hers, she would leave his body to the dogs unless it was claimed by the Athenians, or (4) πυρὶ should be read for κυσὶ, or (5, and most probable of all conjectures) Euripides himself forgot his former line.

1051. For μὴ ἐλπίσης ὅπως with the future indicative, see note on 248, also 161.

1054, 5. τὰ ἐξ ἡμῶν is *either* nominative to *ἐσται*, or, accusative of respect,="quod ad nos attinet." At any rate the meaning is "the conduct proceeding from us."—For καθαρῶς, adverb for adjective, cf. καλῶς in 369.—The chorus would say: "we will not cause any blood-guiltiness to Demophon: we will have nothing to do with this butchery."

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